The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,748 New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY. 1886.
— GWALIOR	2733	300	R. Haselwood	3rd Aug.
L SHANNON	4189	800	J. S. Murray	10th "
M HYDASPES	2824	500	G. Scrivener	17th "
L BALLARAT	4752	900	P. S. Tomlin	24th "
— SIAM	3041	500	R. F. Briscoe	31st "
L ROME	3013	1000	G. E. Cates	7th Sept.
M MALWA	2959	350	G. W. Atkinson	14th "
L CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmonds	21th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge will leave the P. & O. Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

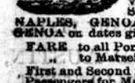
STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P	Captains.	1886.
BRINDISI	3542	550	A. W. Adamson	6th Aug.
ANCONA	3128	600	S. F. Cole	20th "
RAVENNA	3372	700	A. H. Daniell	3rd Sept.
VERONA	3116	600	N. de Horne	17th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, July 22, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 360.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
BIRMANIA	4,000 600	....1st August	29th Sept.
D. BALDUINO	5,000 800	....20th August	10th Oct.
MANILLA	5,000 800	....10th Sept.	1st Nov.
SINGAPORE	5,000 800	....1st Oct.	20th Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	3,500	15th Aug.
R. RUBBATTINO	5,000	6th Sept.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July, 9, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.
INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.



BOMBAY TO ANTWERP.
s. s. ARMENIA 3,550 480 Capt. Wm. S. Young, 3rd Aug.
N. B.—Passengers can book through to London or Liverpool.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL TOUCHING AT MESSINA.
s. s. VICTORIA .. 3,550 480 Capt. Wm. Russell, 19th Aug.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 28th June, 1886. Agents.

BOMBAY RACES.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.
In Stout Sterling Silver Case .....Rs. 70
Do. in 18-carat Gold ..... " 175

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.
HIGHEST CLASS OF WORKMANSHIP PROCURABLE.
In Stout Crystal-faced Case .....Rs. 350
Do. in Hunting Case..... ... " 375

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT OF THE BYCULLA CLUB at BOMBAY having in contemplation the REMOVAL of the CLUB to another site are prepared to receive and consider offers for the PURCHASE of the BYCULLA CLUB ESTATE, comprising an extensive range of buildings (which include the Club House and Kiosk and numerous Chambers, Bedrooms, Servants' rooms, Stables, Kitchens, Racquet-court, Race-stand, and other buildings) with ornamental Pleasure Grounds, Kitchens, Gardens, Ferneries, Tanks, &c., &c., the land admeasuring 145,613 square yards or thereabouts.

Offers for the purchase of the above property and all communications in respect of this advertisement should be addressed to Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH, and OWEN, Solicitors, Bombay, from whom further particulars regarding the property can be obtained.
Bombay, 4th May 1886.

THE EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).
FOR SALE

THE Goodwill, plant, fixtures, machinery, stock in trade, engines, dynamos and appliances belonging to the above Company and being in Bombay, Madras, Rampur, Lahore, Surat, Broach and Calcutta, together with the Patent rights of the Company throughout the Bombay Presidency (with certain exceptions) and the leases of the Company's premises at Mody Bay and Tardeo WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION on Wednesday, the 28th day of July instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises at Mody Bay, unless previously disposed of by private contract.

In one Lot.

The sale is by order of the Liquidators of the Company and is on account of Messrs. Premchund Roychund and Tribhowandass Dwarkadass, the first purchasers.

Detailed particulars of the property and conditions of sale together with cards to view may be obtained from C. E. Ashburner, Esq., Agent to the Liquidators at the Company's premises, Mody Bay, and from Messrs. Winter and Burder, Solicitors to the Liquidators at their offices, 20 Esplanade Road, Fort.—Dated this 14th day of July 1886.

WINTER & BURDER,
Solicitors to the Liquidators.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS:
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION, AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.

2 Vols., Rs. 16—Postage 9 Annas.
Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart Row.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 30th July, 1886, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "ARABIA," 1080 tons, on MONDAY, 2nd August, (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein Bushire, Feo, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA
S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 28th July, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.
THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on MONDAY, the 12th August, at 5 p.m.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 27th July, 1886. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.



PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—
ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.
Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 200 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 3, post free.
Cook's Traveller's Gazette, published monthly.—Ans. 4.
Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANTIDOLORICON
A CURE FOR HEAD-ACHE, NEURALGIA SCIATICA, RHEUMATISM, &c.

BEING solid in form, it is simple and cleanly in application, and affords great relief by being gently rubbed over the painful part.—Cash Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

A COMBINATION of the fluid extract of Sarsaparilla prepared with the greatest care from the Red Jamaica Root and Iodide of Potassium, combining the active properties of Sarsaparilla with those of the Iodide. It is specially recommended as an Alterative and Blood-purifier.
Per bottle, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 Cash.

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUPARI OR BETEL-NUT TOOTH PASTE.

AN elegant and efficient PREPARATION, made from the fresh BETEL-NUT. Combining all the essentials of a good DENTIFRICE it cleanses and preseives the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and aragrance to the breath.
Per jar, suitable for the toilet table, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BYCULLA.
IMPORTANT NOTICE TO RESIDENTS,
KEMP & COMPANY'S
NEW ESTABLISHMENT,
BYCULLA,
Is replete with every requisite for the
HOUSEHOLD AND NURSERY.
Contains the latest additions to Medical Comforts, and is under the superintendence of a thoroughly qualified
LONDON PHARMACIST,
(By examination).

KEMP & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

	Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
CLARET—		
Household*	10 0	5 8
St. Julien Medoc. (J. J. B.)	15 0	8 8
Saint Esteph	18 0	.....
Chianti	18 0	.....
Chateau Lafitte (J. J. B.)	30 0	.....
Chateau Bellegrave (J. J. B.)	30 0	.....
BURGUNDY—		
Chambertin (J. J. B.)	30 0	16 0
HOCK (Finest Still)—		
Hockheimer, Specially selected	23 0	12 8
SPARKLING HOCK—		
Choicest Brand	38 0	21 0
SHERRY—		
Dry Cadiz	24 0	13 0
Amontillado	30 0	.....
Cardinal	35 0	.....
MADEIRA—		
Cossart Gordon & Co.'s Choice Reserve	30 0	.....
PORT—		
Invalids'	24 0	13 0
Graham's Five Crown	36 0	.....
CHAMPAGNE—		
Zipelius & Co.'s	36 0	20 0
Jules Mumm's Carte Blanche	45 0	24 0
Rasseau's	32 0	30 0
Comte de Bonfort	52 8	.....
Moet & Co.'s	55 8	30 0
Roederer's Choice Brand	65 0	35 0
SPARKLING SAUTERNE—		
Normandin Maignen	30 0	16 0
BRANDY—		
Kemp's Fine Old	30 0	.....
Do. do. Very aged	48 0	.....
WHISKY—		
Edina (Scotch)	24 0	.....
Old Head (Irish) ***	24 0	.....
Do. do. ****	26 0	.....
CHARTREUSE—		
White	.....	3 0
Yellow	.....	4 0
Green	.....	5 0
MARASCHINO DE ZARA	.....	1 8

* Prize Medal, Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883.

KEMP AND CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free, published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette*, Office.

HEART-LABELLED SPIRITS.

TREACHER & CO.

HAVE the utmost confidence in recommending these choice Spirits.
In purity, quality and excellence, they are unsurpassed by any in India.

			Cash per dozen.	Rs.	a.
TREACHER'S	Invalid	BRANDY, ****	..... "	55	0
Specially adapted for medical use.					
TREACHER'S	Fine Old Pale	BRANDY, ***	..... "	35	0
Soft and delicate, much appreciated.					
TREACHER'S	Old Pale	BRANDY, **	..... "	31	0
A very choice and matured spirit.					
TREACHER'S	Pale	BRANDY, *	..... "	27	0
A sound and good peg Brandy.					
TREACHER'S	Glenlivet	WHISKY,	..... "	22	8
A blend of the finest Original Highland Whiskies of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.					
TREACHER'S SPECIA LLIQUEUR		GLENLIVET,	..... "	25	0
A Genuine, Ripe, Old Whisky of a rich mellow flavour and aroma.					
TREACHER'S	Old Irish	WHISKY,	..... "	22	8
A fine matured spirit, soft and mellow.					
TREACHER'S	Superior Old	HOLLANDS,	..... "	17	0
A pure wholesome spirit.					
TREACHER'S	Old Plymouth	GIN,	..... "	19	0
Dry and Pure, very palatable flavour.					
TREACHER'S	Dry Unsweetened	GIN,	..... "	18	0
A perfectly pure spirit, very superior.					
TREACHER'S	Sweetened Old Tom	GIN,	..... "	17	0
High quality and delicate flavour.					
TREACHER'S	Finest Old Jamaica	RUM,	..... "	22	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld..
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate
A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.
Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

AMERICAN ORGANS.

MASON & HAMLIN'S AMERICAN ORGAN; Five Octaves, Five Stops, Automatic Swell, Knee Swell, Patent Resonant Case, Panelled Front and Sides, best finish Walnut ..... Rs. 450.
Ditto in Upright Resonant Case, Full Organ Knee Stop, Grand Swell, 12 Stops (New Model) ..... " 500
AMERICAN ORGAN BY ESTEY.
With 2 Sets of Reeds, 4 Stops and 2 Swells, 4 Octaves (Compact Travelling Instrument) ..... " 300
AMERICAN ORGANS BY SMITH.
Very Handsome, 9 Stops and 2 Swells ..... " 400
Ditto 13 Stops and 2 Swells ..... " 650
Ditto 9 Stops and 2 Swells, with Box for Holding Music, and Beautifully Carved Top ..... " 450
THE DISTRICT ORGAN BY MASON AND HAMLIN.
Compass, 3 Octaves and 2 Notes ..... " 120
Cheaper Instrument Compass 36 Octaves ..... " 100
Do. do. 4 do. ..... " 120
Commission Sale from ..... " 250

HARMONIUMS.

Oak, 5 Octaves ..... Rs. 120
Solid Mahogany, 5 Octaves ..... " 160
Oak or Mahogany, 5 Octaves, Expression Stop and Wind Indicator ..... " 180
CHURCH HARMONIUM, Solid Oak Case, all the corners bound with Brass Clamps (specially made to withstand the Indian Climate), 14 Stops and full Organ Knee Swell ..... " 550
In Oak Case, 5 Octaves with 8 Stops ..... " 300
In Handsome Rosewood Case, with 7 Stops ..... " 300
In Oak Case, 8 Stops, Wind Indicator ..... " 350
Ebonized Case and ornamented with Gold Lines, &c., 8 Stops, Wind Indicator ..... " 450
Polished Oak, 5 Octaves, with Music Box on the Top ..... " 130
Polished Oak, 5 Octaves, 8 Stops ..... " 300

Catalogues Free on Application.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

DAMASK TABLE LINEN.

IMPORTED FROM THE BEST IRISH MANUFACTURERS.

TOILET COVERS, TOWELS, BEDDING, &c.

THORPE AND CO.,

Super Double Damask Table Cloths.
2½ yards by 2, from Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 10-8 each.
2½ yards by 3, " Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 20-0 "
Table Napkins.
From Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 18-8 per dozen.
Round or Square Doyleys.
Rs. 6 per dozen.
Superior Double Damask, cut by the yard to suit the largest Tables, recommended to Messes, &c
Rs. 7-8 per yard.
Toilet Covers, Best Marcelled Fringed.
Rs. 2 and Rs. 2-4 each.
Barnsley Huckaback Towelling.
Rs. 15 per dozen.
Unbleached Barnsley Huckaback Towels.
Rs. 10-8 per dozen.
Real White Turkish Towels.
Rs. 18-8 and Rs. 30 per dozen.
Real Brown Turkish Towels.
Rs. 18-8 and Rs. 30 per dozen.
Horrocks's Best Twilled Sheets.
Single Sheets, Rs. 9-8 per pair.
Double Sheets, full size, Rs. 12-8 per pair.
English Pillows.
Eider Down, Feather, Horse Hair.
Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 9-8 each.
Real Whitney Blankets, Scarlet or White.
Rs. 16-8 to Rs. 24 per pair.
Infant's Blankets, Bound Pink or Blue Silk.
Rs. 10-8 per pair.
Artic Eider Down Quilts.
Rs. 25 to Rs. 30.
Traveller's Resai.
Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 7-8.

THORPE & Co.,
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

MARCKS AND COMPANY'S
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
GOLD AND SILVER ALBERTS.

IN SUBMITTING a List of the above, we beg to intimate that we have a great many new and pretty lapped patterns, more particularly for Ladies, in which the bright cut facets sparkle like diamonds, producing a very rich and attractive effect. They are made as Ladie's Alberts, as Victorias or Leontines, rather longer, to droop loosely from the throat to the waist, generally ornamented with Globes and Knots, and as Guards, or full length chains thrown over the neck.
Gentlemen's Alberts are made both single and double of most patterns, in the double ones the bar is in the centre, and one end of the chain in each pocket.
All the undermentioned are made of either 15-Carat or 18-Carat Gold. Unless the quality desired is specially particularized in orders, 18-Carat Gold will be supplied.
NOTE.—Old Gold Chains will be taken in exchange and full market value allowed.

	Gold. Rs.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Silver. Rs.
KNOTTED FETTER AND OVAL.				
Gentn.'s Albert	110	to 220	12	to 18
* Lady's "	75	to 120	.....	
OPEN CURB.				
Gentn.'s Albert	90	to 230	10	to 20
FETTER AND 3 OVALS.				
Gentn.'s Albert	95	to 185	8	to 16
CLOSE CURB.				
Gentn.'s Albert	100	to 200	10	to 18
* Lady's "	50	to 110	8	to 12
TWISTED CABLE.				
Gentn.'s Albert	120	to 180	14	to 20
PRINCE OF WALES.				
Gentn.'s Albert	100	to 190	10	to 16
* Lady's "	90	to 170	8	to 12
EGYPTIAN.				
Gentn.'s Albert	80	to 150	8	to 12
BRAZILIAN.				
* Lady's Albert	95	to 200	.....	
" Victoria	125	to 500	12	to 18
" Guard	150	to 300	.....	
SCALE.				
* Lady's Albert	80	to 150	.....	
" Victoria	120	to 200	12	to 18
" Guard	160	to 300	.....	

	Gold. Rs.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Silver. Rs.
WOVE.				
* Lady's Albert	70	to 130	3	to 18
" Victoria	100	to 180	.....	
" Guard	150	to 280	.....	
FETTER.				
Gentn.'s Albert	75	to 200	10	to 18
CABLE.				
Gentn.'s Albert	80	to 175	16	to 24
FLAT RINGS.				
Gentn.'s Albert	60	to 140	8	to 18
* Lady's "	60	to 90	8	to 12
" Victoria	85	to 100	.....	
OPEN CURB.				
* Lady's Albert	70	to 130	8	to 16
" Victoria	100	to 180	.....	
LAPPED BELCHER.				
Gentn.'s Albert	60	to 100	.....	
*Lady's "	90	to 60	8	
ARTHUR.				
Gentn.'s Albert	75	to 150	.....	
*Lady's "	50	to 100	.....	
" Victoria	70	to 125	.....	
" Guard	175	to 900	.....	

* Ladies' Alberts, now generally worn with the watch, are usually somewhat slighter and more decorative than gentlemen's, and the drop piece, finished off with a pendant tassel, but otherwise there is no difference either in length or disposal.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET.

I CIGARS AND CHEROOTS—Havannahs, Manillas, Javas, Veveys, Trichinopolys, Pondicherries, Burmahs, Coconadas, and Dindiguls.
II TOBACCOS—Cut and plug, fresh and sweet.
III CIGARETTES—Own manufacture, mild, mellow, and full-flavored.
IV CIGARETTES—Egyptian, by direct importation from Cairo.
V AUSTRIAN BENTWOOD FURNITURE—Eminently adapted for Indian use, light and portable.
VI GRAND SQUARE SYMPATHETIC PIANOS—By R. Lipp and Son, Stuttgart.
VII TABLE LINEN, &c.—Imported direct from the manufactory in a variety of handsome patterns. Will be found cheaper and more lasting than the usual British Table linen imported into this country.
VIII COOKING AND WARMING STOVES—Complete with all accessories.

SPECIAL PRICE-LISTS OF ABOVE FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

CHAMPAGNE.

WE keep in our Godowns shipments from the undermentioned Houses:—

	Net Cash.
*POMMERY and GRENO—	
Extra Sec ..... per case	Rs. 63 0
*WACHTER Co.—	
"Royal Charter," Extra Dry ..... "	" 58 4
PERINET and FILS—	
Cuvée Réservée, Extra Sec ..... "	" 56 8
HEIDSIECK & Co.—	
Dry Monopole ..... "	" 60 0
*"RESERVEE CUVEE"—	
Extra Dry, our own shipping ..... "	" 53 8
MOET and CHANDON—	
Brut Impérial, very dry ..... "	" 54 0
Extra Superior ..... "	" 52 0
White dry Sparkling Sillery ..... "	" 48 0
FINEST EXTRA DRY—	
For Invalids, per hamper of 24 half-pints ..... "	" 34 8
*JEAN SIBADEY—	
Carte Blanche ..... "	" 34 8
*SAUMUR—	
Finest Sparkling, our own shipping ..... "	" 26 12

Brands marked thus (*) in cases of 2 doz. pints at Rs. 3 per case extra

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

PHILLIPS' TEAS,
FROM THE HOLTA TEA COMPANY'S GARDENS.
GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.
REDUCTION OF PRICE.

AFTERNOON TEA—
"HOLTA" ORANGE PEKOE, very Fragrant, Bright Infusion, full rich cup ..... Per lb. Rs. 1 10
VISITORS' 5 O'CLOCK TEA—
"HOLTA" FLOWERY PEKOE, a High-class Tea of uncommon flavour, Choice Fragrance, and Clear Infusion ..... Per lb. Rs. 2 1
BREAKFAST TEA—
"HOLTA" MIXTURE. This Tea is fragrant, pungent and full cup ..... Per lb. Rs. 1 8
GENERAL HOUSE TEA—
"HOLTA" FAMILY MIXTURE, of fine brisk flavour, good strength, and pungency, can be strongly recommended for family use ..... Per lb. Rs. 1 3
ECONOMIC TEA—
"HOLTA" PLANTATION MIXTURE, yields a fair strong liquor with good flavour. Per lb. Rs. 0 14
The demand for this Tea is very great, and there is no Tea to be had anywhere equal to it at the price.
UNIVERSAL TEA—
"HOLTA" BROKEN LEAF, a cheap tea of good strength ..... Per lb. Rs. 0 10

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE HOLTA TEA COMPANY,
BOMBAY, NEW ORIENTAL BANK BUILDINGS AND POONA, "TEMPLE HOUSE."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHIRT MEMORI L FUND, UPPER SIND.

FOR the benefit of the fami'y of the late Rev. GEORGE SHIRT, C. M. S. Contributions received by

DR DIMMOCK,
Civil Surgeon, Sukkur, Upper Sind,
Hony. Secr tary and Treasurer.

THE INDIAN FLOUR MILL & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of this Company was, f r want of quorum, ADJOURNED to FRIDAY, the 30th instant, 3 p. m , at the Office of the Com any, 5, Hornby Row, Fort.

FRAMJEE CURSETJEE RUSTOMJEE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 27th July, 1886.

A MEETING of the MARQUIS of RIPON MEMORIAL and RECEPTION FUND COMMITTEE will be held at the Rooms of the Bombay Presidency Association, Hornby Row, on SATURDAY, the 31st July, instant, at 5-30 p.m.

V. N. MAN LIK, | B. TYABJI,
P. M. MEHTA, | H. NAROTUMDAS,
K. T. TELANG, | M. C. MARZBAN,
P. F. GOMES,
Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 26th July, 1886.

THE EASTERN ELECTRIC AN POWER COMPANY, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE is hereby given that the sale of the property belonging to the above Company will TAKE PLACE on the 6th DAY of AUGUST next instead of TO-DAY as advertised at 3 o'clock in the afternoon on the premises at Mody Bay, unless previously disposed of by private contract.—Dated this 28th day of July, 1886.

WINTER & BURDER,
Solicitors to the Liquidators.

SALES BY AUCTION.

LEATHES and Co. will hold a bona fide Popular Auction Sale of Cutlery, stationers sundries, soaps, bells, etc., etc, at the Commercial Sale Rooms, Hummun Street, at 2-30 p.m., THIS DAY.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

A choice collection of J. M. Copeland and Co.'s Photographic goods, jewellery, paints, crockery, etc., etc.

LEATHES & CO.

SOUNDY AND COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

THE FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Rampart Row, on FRIDAY, August 6th, at 3 p.m., for the t an action of the following business :—

1.—To receive the accounts made up to 30th June, and the Directors' Report.
2.—To declare a Dividend.
3.—To elect a Director.
4.—To elect an Auditor.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 31st instant to 6 h proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
A. F. SOUNDY,
Secretary and Manager.

Rampart Row, 22nd July, 1886.

NOW READY.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.

BY

JAMES DOUGLAS,

AUTHOR OF THE "BOOK OF BOMBAY."

In one handsome vol. of 430 pages,

8vo., Cloth-bound,

Rs. 5.

Can be had at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.
WESTERN INDIA: PAST AND PRESENT—
Changes in Western India—Bombay not Founded by Desperadoes—The Merchant of the Olden Time—His Wealth altogether Fabulous—Child and Oxenden—Matters now more Fairly Adjusted.

CHAPTER II.
CAVE TEMPLES OF WESTERN INDIA—
Visitors in Past Times—Karli, Elephanta, &c.—Monks, Manner of Life—Kylas—How Caves Disappear—Decay of Ancient Faiths.

CHAPTER III.
BOMBAY CASTLE—
Area—Weighing Book—Dr. Wills' Amour—Captain Crabb—Dungeons—Big Bell.

CHAPTER IV.
MALABAR HILL—
Walkeshwar—Lord of Sand—Old Temple—Stone of Regeneration—The Hill in 1842—Pilgrims in the Olden Time—Lady Falkland—View from Cape Bombaim.

CHAPTER V.
BOMBAY CATHEDRAL—
Oxenden's Design—Child's Malversation—Opening Day, 1718—Skirting the Bangor—Associations—Tombs—Laus Deo.

CHAPTER VI.
AUNGIER'S CONVENTION—
Facts of and Question—Nature of Convention—Bombay a Seat of Commerce and Industrial Enterprise—Our Feudal Superiority—The Land of Bombay—Population at Different Times—Earth Hunger.

CHAPTER VII.
BOMBAY CIRCA, 1839—
No Man's Land—Passage Out—Gastronomy in 1839—Europe Shops—Country Houses—Law, Justice and Police—Subjects of Conversation—Bombay Hunt and Races—Commercial Enterprise—Men of the Time.

CHAPTER VIII.
SIR CHARLES JAMES NAPIER, G.C.C.—
Napier a Bombay Man—Portrait—Hard Riding—Wellington and Napier—The Brother of the Devil—McMurdo of the Bloody Han —Acquisition of Sind—Hard Times—Fame and Fortune—A Good Hater—His Contemporaries—Swearing at Large—Cardinal Points—Exit Carolus.

CHAPTER IX.
ELIZA—
Sterne—Abbé Raynal—Eliza's Tomb—Daniel Draper—Mrs. James Eliza's Letters—Donald Cambell of Barbreck—James Forbes' Account—A Ball in Apollo Street, 1772—The Destroying Angel of Belvidere—Ladies of the Period.

CHAPTER X.
HILL CLIMBING, EAST AND WEST—
Ben Nevis—Kilts and Calves—Ben Lawers in Excelsis—View from Ben Nevis—A Boulder in Motion—Heat in India—Dodging the Sun, Khandalla Gorge.

CHAPTER XI.
BOMBAY HARBOUR—
Sagargad—Kolaba Fort—Chaul—Francis Xavier—The Prongs—Old Woman's Island—Commodore James—Butcher's Island—Hog Island—Sion's Desolation—Bassein—The Bombay Islands.

CHAPTER XII.
ANGLO-INDIAN GHOSTS—
Lord Broughnam—Henry Salt—Warren Hastings—Probable Ghosts at Surat—The Dapoorie Ghost—Colonel Wallace's Ghost—Bombay Mint Ghost—Spirits from the Vasty Deep.

CHAPTER XIII.
ELEPHANTA—
Cloaca Maxima—Big Snake at Elephanta—Tiger at Mazagon—Who made Elephanta—Decay—Henry Salt—Gibbon and Robertson—Death of General Pemble.

CHAPTER XIV.
THOMAS CORYAT—
Arrival at Surat—His Travels—Christmas, 1617—Death—Biographical—Personal—Fame—Desire of Travelling—Defects—Did He Know Shakespeare—Conclusion.

CHAPTER XV.
A FORGOTTEN GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY—
Sir William Medows—The Bombay of 1789—Antecedents—Jovial Times at Parel—Harris and Medows—Seringapatam—Brothers in Arms.

CHAPTER XVI.
OUR COINS—
The Rupee—Sir Richard Temple—India Sink of Precious Metals—Gold Mines in India—Ancient Indian Coins—Forgeries—The Famine of 1876.

CHAPTER XVII.
HOW THE MUTINY WAS AVERTED IN BOMBAY—
Forjett, Gunga Pursad, Lord Elphinstone, Brownie of Blednoch—Mutineers Executed.

CHAPTER XVIII.
RAMLEH RECOLLECTIONS—
Ramleh in 1860—Aboukir—Norman Macleod—Mr. Briggs of Punch—Mohamed Ali—Mahimudeyeh Canal—The National Party.
Some Bombay Reminiscences.
"I'm Going to Bombay."
Governors of Bombay.
Historic Sites in Bombay.
Notes to Volume I.
Index.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

COMPOUNDER WANTED, must be thoroughly reliable. Apply TREACHER & Co., Ld., Byculla.

ANTIPYRIN, fresh supply to hand. Apply to BRANDENBURG & Co., 28, Bombay Green.

WANTED, a COMPOUNDER. Apply to THOMSON & TAYLOR.

BEFORE YOU BUY your useful and fancy articles, please enquire prices at SHROFF BROTHERS, Cheapest House. Comparison is the true test of cheapness.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

OUR OUTFITTING DEPARTMENTS are now replete with a new and fashionable Stock at moderate prices.—The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Bombay and Poona.

TO LET, the spacious and comfortable suite of ROOMS, above Kemp & Co.'s premises at Cumballa Hill. For rent &c., apply to KEMP & Co., Ld.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT by a young East Indian, sharp accountant, experienced in book-keeping and in correspondence. Apply BOOK-KEEPER, care of this paper.

FOR SALE, two splendid greyhounds of good pedigree, six months old Parents both prize dogs. Apply Mehrjee, Johnston & Co., Auctioneers, Forbes and Meadows Street.

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms. Annas 6 each.

ROPES FOR SALE —HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

COMFORTABLE BOARD AND LODGING to be had at Mrs. CHESTERS, No. 5, Armenian Lane, Fort. Terms moderate.

FOR SALE OR HIRE, DIVING APPARATUS with dresses complete. Apply to Mr. REHMANJEE KHANBHOY, Town-Barrack, Fort.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

CLEARANCE SALE of SWISS CIGARS, at reduced prices. From Re. 1 per box.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE TENACIOUS.—Ladies' Black Canvas Lawn Tennis Shoes, just received a fresh consignment. Rs. 9-8.—Badham, Pile & Co., Bombay.

WANTED, a qualified European or American DIVER, for three months. Apply to Port Stor keeper, State Railway Department, Apollo Street, Bombay.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING! WATERPROOF CLOTHING!! Strong and Durable. Moderately priced.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street

METEOR BICYCLE and TRICYCLE—With all patented improvements. For cash or monthly instalments.—MARCKS and Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LOOSE SEEDS, Garden Pumps, Wheel Barrows, Garden Tools, of superior manufacture. Illustrated price lists free.—PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE in INDIA and GOVERNMENT POLICY, as exemplified by the history of the Bombay harbour foreshore. Re. 1¼ postage, 1 anna.

ROYAL LIFE BRANCH.—Large reduction in rate for Life Assurance from 1st. January, 1886. This will also apply to present Policy-holders.—THOS. H. MOORE and Co., Agents.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £519,974-10-10 Stg.

JUST RECEIVED a fresh lot of the best Foolkerries, with and without glasses. Also all sorts of Gold and Silver Jewellery, cheaper than any firm in Bombay. HURJIMULL & Co.

DISAPPOINTMENT and VEXATION always result when you get imitations for originals. Ask for the Original Cyclostyles only at STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate Street, Fort.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS :—Paints in 15 colors (25 lbs. kegs) received direct from Manufacturers. For prices, apply to LEATHES and Co , Commercial Sale Rooms, Hummum Street, Fort

THE undersigned has the pleasure to inform the Public that he has a large assortment of Maccaroni, Vermicelli and Soup Paste, of different qualities. P. CASSANELLO, No. 4, Meadow Street, Fort.

"KRUG'S CHAMPAGNE."—Private Cuvee Extra Sec. Rs. 53 per dozen, or to buyers of over 5 dozen Rs. 50 per dozen, as used at the Yacht Club and sundry Messes. Apply THOS. H. MOORE and Co.

PONIES FOR SALE.—A pair of grey Deccanee ponies, go in double and single harness and saddle. Perfectly quiet. Nearly 13-3 Rs. 400 the pair Apply "ADVERTISER," care of this office.

JUST RECEIVED, good, strong Black and Drab Waterproof Suits, very useful for Railway service, 42" to 48," Rs. 12. per suit. Try at Y. A. LACKA & Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors, Corner of Meadows and Hummum Streets,

RAIN! RAIN!! WARMING STOVES, admirably constructed for thorough radiation of heat, with smallest consumption of fuel; the desired temperature being under perfect control by means of sliding regulators.—J NEUBERG, Bombay.

FOR SALE, Railway and Contractors' Plant, Locomotive, Portable Engines, Stone Crushers, Tip Wagons, Rails, &c., as used by Messrs. Thomas Nowell and Co , in the construction of the Ceylon Railway. Apply to GEO. GAHAGAN & Co , Mody Bay.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Dinners, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Cooling Drinks Wines, Spirits, &c., 22 Apollo Street.

THE LONDON KIT HOUSE.

HAJEE HAROON HAJEE CASSUM & Co.,

TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, AND HATTERS, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

3, RAMPART ROAD, NEXT TO C. MARCKS & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

WE beg to inform our numerous constituents of Bombay and Mofussil that we keep in our LONDON KIT HOUSE every REQUISITE for TRAVELLERS and HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS.

H. H. H. C. and Co. have to assure gentlemen favouring them with their orders, that the Tailoring Department is under a practical Cutter, and that gentlemen may rely on every attention being paid to their orders. All goods are purchased to our orders with great care and taste by our Agent in England, and we confidently assert they will be found second to none in the Bombay Presidency, and our prices lower than that of any others. All orders are carefully carried out and promptly executed.

Up-country orders will be executed with every care and promptitude. Patrons are requested to send their orders with remittance, or goods will be despatched by V. P. P.

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

HAJEE HAROON HAJEE CASSUM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
" " " Overland Summary.
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co.
Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE NORTH SIDE OF MAHIM OR DADUR ROAD.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 28th instant at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the executors of the late Haji Ebrahim Haji Sooleman, deceased, the mortgagee under an indenture of mortgage of the 25th day of April 1878, and at the risk and on account of the mortgagor, Kashinath Janardhun—

All that piece or parcel of land, with the messuage or dwelling-house or bungalow standing thereon, situate on the north side of Mahim or Dadur Road, in the substrict of Mandvie, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 8 and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 476, 574, 574, 575 and 576, containing by admeasurement two thousand five hundred and fifty square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the east by the property of Narayen Hasgawrd, on or towards the west by the property of Haji Ebrahim Haji Sooleman, on or towards the north partly by the property of the said Haji Ebrahim Haji Sooleman and partly by the property of Goculdass Pacha, and on or towards the south by the said Mahim Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Ardesir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, solicitors to the executors or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 28th July 1886.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES.

Messrs. MENESSE and Company, Auctioneers, will, on the day and time hereinafter mentioned, put up for sale by public auction at the premises by order of the mortgagee, Devjee Virjee, and at the risk of the mortgagor, Esmaljee Jeevabhoy, the following properties :—

Lot 2.—THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst, at 4 p.m

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Pasta lane, at Colaba, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 10½ feet in length and 30 feet in breadth, and assessed by the Municipal Assessor under No. 13, and bounded on the east by the property of Pascal De Silva, on the west by the property of Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy, on the north by Pasta lane aforesaid, and on the south by the public road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Thakurdas Dharamsi and Cama, mortgagee's solicitors, No. 23, Rampart Row.—Dated this 3rd July 1886.

On THURSDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs, MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c.

1 case colored prints.
1 " white woollen flannel.
1 " net scarfs.
1 " coloured silk satin.
2 " white doria.
1 bale bed covers, table covers, napkins, &c.
5 " Twist.
6 " grey drill.
4 " grey shirtings.
3 " grey dhoties.
1 case Terlia Britannia metal and wire.
48 kegs iron nails, of flat and sharp points.
About 25 tons old steel springs.
1 grain cleaning machine,
5 cases Angostura bitters.
2 " chlorozone fluid and powder.
15 tape try carpets.

On account and at the risk of Hurgovan Chatoo—
V M B Bombay—163 67—5 bales white shirtings, 36-40 yds., ex. s.s. Clan Forbes.

On account and at the risk of Abdoolcadur Abdool Hoosein.

AC AH—4 cases French polish, ex. s.s. " Verona.
6 cases French polish, ex. s.s. Lawada.
1 cask pateat driers, ex. s.s. " Lawada."

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 28th July 1886.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, sale commencing at 1. p.m., Messrs. Crawford & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Meadow Street, Fort, close to Morenas & Co's shop, handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household and office furniture, plated-ware, crockery and glassware, a German iron safe, a sewing machine on stand, handsome flower vases, table ornaments, table and hanging kerosine oil argand lamps Brussels carpets, pictures, &c., &c., the same comprises star cut glassware, handsome dinner and dessert services, cups and saucers, plated cruetstand, tea and coffee service, biscuit box, butter cooler, pickle stand, spoons and forks, chamber candlesticks, reading lamp, table cutlery, handsome blackwood and teakwood furniture, such as a set of teakwood dining tables in 4 pieces, whatnot, conversation and reclining couches, round teapoys, chiffonier, book and hat stands, marble top round table, double screen, office writing tables, copying press, pier, side, dressing and washhand tables, drawing room, easy, low, folding, office and Madras pattern without arm chairs, iron cots, clothes presses, chest-of-drawers, dressing glass, glass cupboard, handsome flower vases, table ornaments, pictures, clock, Cambay carpets, duplex table lamps, water filter, &c., &c.

The above is on view.

SALE OF PLEASURE BOATS.

On SATURDAY next, the 31st inst., at 4 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Apollo Bay Reclamation opposite the Abolishment Rooms—

2 Pleasure Boats with van and copper fastenings complete, in good working order and nearly new, carries 7 persons.

The boats can be seen at the above mentioned place any day before the day of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Grant Road, in the house opposite the late Theatre Royal Building, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, 6 and 8 light hanging chandeliers, 1, 2, 3 and 4 light hanging argand lamp, wall brackets with shades, flower vases, Brussels and velvet carpets table ornaments, oleographs, clock, &c.

Full particulars whereof will shortly appear and the property is now on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS TEAK SQUARES,

On SATURDAY next, the 31st instant., at 4 p. m, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co, will sell by public auction at Tank Bunder by order of Mr. Buwandass Basiba—

Ex s.s. Byculla and Chilka, 100 tons superior 1st and 2nd class teak squares in lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF PIECEGOODS at the godowns of Messrs. Ralli Brothers in Rampart Row, Fort.

On TUESDAY next, the 3rd August at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at the godowns of Messrs. Ralli Brothers in Rampart Row, Fort—

A quantity of damaged and sound piecegoods consisting of grey shirtings, jaconets, drills and dhoties of various widths and lengths in lots to suit purchasers.

On TUESDAY, the 3rd August, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public Auction at " Prospect Lodge," Cumballa Hill, lately in the occupation of H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Wadwan, the very valuable and handsome carved and plain blackwood teakwood and inlaid household furniture rich Bohemian glass, 6, 8, and 12 light chandeliers, 1, 2, 3 and 4 light hanging argand lamps, 1, 2, 3, and 4 light hanging and wall electric lamps, Brussels and velvet hall carpets, English made pier glasses with pier tables, brass bedsteads with spring mattresses, rich table ornaments, handsome oleographs, &c., &c.

Full particulars will appear hereafter and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On TUESDAY, the 3rd August, at 4 p.m., Messrs, CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon Darooknana by order of Mr. Meerzamull Shewbux, 150 tons superior teak scantlings of various sizes. In lots to suit purchasers.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4t August, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill, above Messrs. Kemp and Co's Establishment, the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plate ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first class full sized slate billiard table by Thurston, with balls, cues, boards and lamps complete, a first rate sewing machine by Wheeler and Wilson, a large sized fish aquarium with gold fishes, a new breech-loading central fire single barrel gun with implements in case, a breech loading single barrel rifle with implements in case, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, superior chromolithographs and oleographs, handsome Hink's patent kerosine oil table and hanging lamps, a large sized aviary with birds, Milner's fireproof safe on stand, a large collection of choice and rare plants and roses in tubs and pots, &c., the property of the late C. BEAR, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

N. B.—The plants will be sold at 4-30 p. m.

BONA-FIDE SALE OF SUPERIOR CASHMERE SHAWLS.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on SATURDAY, the 7th August, at 2 p.m., the undermentioned shawls belonging to the estate of the late Mushirjee Gool m Monideen Cashmeree—

236 Superior cashmere shawls " Jamawar."
50 " " " Dooshala."

To suit the convenience of purchasers each shawl will be sold separately and the whole will be on view a week before sale.

Under instructions from the Executors and Executrix of the will of the late Dr. Succaram Arjoon, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Girgaum Back Road, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st August, at 1 p m each day, the valuable and handsome French-polished, carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, an English made eight day clock by French, a strong English built brougham by R. Distuenal and Co., a strong single-seated brougham, a handsome silver grey Arab horse, medical dispensary and dispensary furniture, a large quantity of medicines in English-packed bottles, surgical instruments, a nearly new microscope by R. and J. Back, valuable library, gold and silver watches by C Marcks and Co., and gold Albert chains, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c , &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before sale.

N. B.—The medical dispensary and library will be sold on the first three days and the household furniture, carriages, horse and plants will be sold on the last day.

SALE of valuable Land and Bungalow in the Girgaum Back Road without the Fort.

Under instructions from the Executors and Executrix of the will of the late Dr. Succaram Arjoon, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on Thursday, the 19th day of August, at 4 p. m., the undermentioned valuable landed property, viz. :—

All that piece of land containing by admeasurement 3,805 and eight-ninths square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax under No. 705, 706, 708 and 307, and New Survey Nos. 7912 and 19 7910 together with the commodious upper-storied bungalow, stable and outhouses standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. all of which premises are situated on the south side of the Public Road called Girgaum Back Road in the Registration Subdistrict of Fort and are bounded on the east by a private passage of Messrs. Dinshaw and Nusserwanjee Maneckjee Petit, on the west by the property of Juggonnath Narayenjee, on the south by the property of Muthoorabai, wife of Narayen Dhurmajee Mistry, and on the north by the Girgaum Back Road aforesaid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 28th July 1886.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Army Clothing Department, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their room.

About 8,000 yards khaki drill, English manufacture, 28" wide.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 31st instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong English-built glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 strong second hand buggy on C spring.
1 strong Chesnut Australian gelding.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Suit No. 2, of 1886.
Alexander Theodore Krause and others....Plaintiffs.
vs.
Johann Kermann Shierlon and others... Defendants.

Under instructions from A.E. Ashley, Esq., the receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at their rooms.

The ship Louisa, of 215 British tons, *i. e.*, 694 cubic metres, was built in Canning Town, Bow Creek in, Essex, England, in 1858, has three masts, schooner of oak and metal bottom, as she now lies off Stone-bunder, near Mody Bay. The ship is on view.

For further particulars application may be made to the undersigned.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m, Messrs. BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 10, Delima Street, Mazagon the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome oleographs and pictures in gilt frame, China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, handsome 3 and 5 lights hanging kerosine lamps, rich velvet and Persian carpets, &c, the rich Brussels and Persian carpets, &c., the property of a gentleman. The same comprises glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and tea services, plated ware such as cruet and pickle stands, tea pot, butter pot, cutlery, &c., handsome teakwood French polished household furniture, such as a set of dining table in 4 pieces, sideboard, meat-safe, set of camp tables handsome circular pier, side, oblong and writing tables, easy-folding, reclining, long arm, rocking and drawing room chairs, conversation and half-backed couches, centre ottoman, teapoys with marble top ornament stands, rich Brussels carpets, single and double light hanging kerosine lamps, fancy flower vases and table ornaments, firstrate oleographs in gilt frame, handsome iron fourpost bedsteads, dressing and wash hand tables, clothes and gown presses, handsome almyras with plate glass doors, bentwood bed room chairs, towel horses, bath tubs, &c., &c.

The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No 40, Marine Lines, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first rate double barrelled B L C F rifle by Westley Richard, one first rate double barrelled B C C F rifle by Joseph Lang, a handsome Rosewood full toned cottage piano by Collard and Collard, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments first rate oleographs in gilt frame, handsome Hink's patent duplex table and hanging kerosine lamps, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, &c., the property of E. EDGELOW Esq. The same comprises rich engraved glass ware, handsome dinner, dessert and tea services, best platedware by Mappin, such as hotwater curry dishes, cruet, pickle and egg stands, ice pitcher, tea pot, tea set, breakfast cruet, biscuit box, set of spoons and forks by Marpin, cutlery, &c., a firstrade double barrelled B. L. C. F. rifles by Westly Richard and Joseph Lang, handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished and inlaid household furniture, such as, a set of telescopic dining table in 3 pieces, handsome sideboard with mirror, whatnot, dumb waiter, dinning room arm and without arm chairs, handsome circular, pier, side, oblong, card and writing tables, easy folding, reclining, long and folding arm, rocking and drawing room chairs settee couches, very handsome reclining couch with rich velvet lining, handsome chiffoneers and cabinet teapoys with marble top, a handsome walnutwood full toned cottage piano by Collard and Collard, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, rich Persian carpets, firstrate oleographs in gilt frame, handsome Hink's patent duplex hanging and table kerosine lamps, a handsome iron fourpost bedstead with spring mattress, dressing and wash-hand tables with marble top clothes and gown presses, chests of drawers, wardrope in 2 pieces with mirror, towel horses, bath tubs, commodes, dispense cupboard, a large size English made ice box meat safe, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome strong silver grey Arab horse.
1 Tricycle, English gentleman saddle and bridle.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 28th July 1886.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4. Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED IN 1834.

LARGE REDUCTION OF PREMIUM
ON PARTICIPATING POLICIES
6 YEARS IN FORCE,
EQUAL TO 45 PER CENT.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES upon ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at 50 years or before, at death.

Full particulars upon application to

KING, KING AND Co.,
AGENTS AND SECRETARIES,
BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL.

THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by

J P. HIGGINSON & Co.,
25, Castle-street,
Liverpool, England.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORADYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See The Times, July 13, 1864. Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and limitation.
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT,
33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street Bombay.

BEST INVALID PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality and very highly recommended by medical practitioners for invalids and convalescents. Price Rs. 27 per case of one dozen quarts.

FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

BODGER, WARBURTON & Co.
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

THE remaining Stocks of Choice CLARETS SHERRIES, CHAMPAGNES and WHITE WINES, also WHISKIES and BRANDIES to be sold at less than cost prices in Bombay.

For prices and further particulars apply to

C. P. WARBURTON & Co.,
MILITARY SQUARE.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 50 0	
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 56 0	Rs 59 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	" 44 0	
Dry Elite	" 46 0	" 48 0
First Quality Dry	" 38 0	" 40 0
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'or	" 55 0	" 58 2
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.		
Goldlack, extra	Rs. 43 0	—
STILL HOCKS.		
From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	" 16 0	" 19 0
Geisenheimer	" 17 0	" ...
Leibfraumilch	" 21 0	" 24 0
Steinwein	" 21 0	" ...
Hochheimer Berg	" 25 0	" 28 0
Rudesheimer	" 25 8	" 28 0
Marcobrunner	" 28 0	" 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	" 34 0	" ...
From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE		
Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. ...
Liebfraumilch	" —	" 21 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	" 18 0	" 21 0
Josefhofer	" 28 0	" 0
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	" 28 0	" 31 0
Steinberger	" 28 0	" 31 0
Scharzhofberger	" 34 0	" 37 0
Johannisberger	" 35 0	" 38 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	...
PORTWINES.		
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Good old red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine "	" 22 0	—
Very fine "	" 27 0	—
Most particular reserved old red Port	" 38 0	—
CLARETS.		
From A. HERMANN AND Co., PARIS	Per 1 doz. Qts.	
St. Julien Claret	Rs. 9 0	—
From MESSRS H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Medoc	" 10 8	—
Chateau de Frauds	" 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	" 14 0	—
Les Canons	" 16 0	" 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	" 18 0	—
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0	—
Chateau Li Roc St Estephe	" 21 0	—
Chateau Lafitte	" 23 0	—
Chateau Manvesin	" 27 0	—
From MUNZER & SPANS.	Qts.	Pts.
St. Estephe	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Haut Canon	" 15 0	" 17 0
Margaux Medoc	" 17 0	" 19 0
Chateau Larose	" 28 0	" ...
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barreyre	" 16 0	...
CLARETS.—Continued.		
From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	...
Chateau Romer	" 16 0	...
From FRANZ SCARVASY.		
[illegible]vitz	" 12 0	...
BRANDY		
	Per 1 doz.	
Gold labels, Gold capsules	Rs. 26 0	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	" 21 0	
Cognac, Fine Champagne { M. & Red Bars { Saaun }	" 24 0	
From A. DOIGNON FILS AND Co.		
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	" 29 0	
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	" 34 0	
BURGUNDY.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Volnay	Rs. 21 0	
Chambertin	" 26 0	
WHISKEY.		
	Per 1 doz. qts.	
Ben Cruachan's Blend of Finest old Scotch Whiskey	Rs. 20	
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	" 24 0	

BEER.

	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts
St. Pauli Beer	Rs. 6 4	" 0 4
Mainzer Export Beer	" 5 8	" ..
Hamburger Export Beer	" 5 4	" ..
Pilsener Beer	" 5 12	" 5 0
Flower & Son's Ale	" 4 12	" 3 0
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	" 5 12	" ..
SUNDRIES.		
Maraschino a case of 25 Pints	Rs. 25 0	..
in Marasque " 21 Bottles	" 40 0	..
	Per doz. quarts.	per 2 doz. pints.
Finest Kummuel	Rs. 23 0	Rs. ..
Do. Vermouth Superior	" 19 0	...
Do. do Finest	" 20 0	...
Swiss condensed milk in bottles	" 4 0	...
Do. do do tins	" 5 0	...
Do. Cheese in tins from lbs. 19-29	Rs. 0 12	
Finest Italian Butter ½ lb. tin at	Rs. 0	
1 do.	1	
2 do.	1 12	

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin	0 10
Danish Butter	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Hams, Danish, finest smoked	per lb.	0 11
From FAIRBANK CANNING Co., CHICAGO.		Rs. a.
Tongues (whole ox)	per tin of 2 lbs.	1 12
Andrews Corned Beef	2 lbs.	0 12
Roast Beef	2 lbs.	0 12
Boiled Beef	2 lbs.	0 12
Brawn	2 lbs.	0 12
Corned Beef	2 lbs.	0 12
do.	1 lbs.	0 8
Potted Tongues	½ lbs.	0 8

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs 1 8
Cellery	...	" 0 12
French Bean	...	" 0 9
Young Cut Beans	...	" 0 9
Smoked Sausages	—	" 1 8
Small Sausages	—	" 1 6
Red Pickled Cabbage in Wine	—	" 1 0
Pease for Soup	—	" 1 12

TERMS,

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than a case of wines (provisions excepted) &c., will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row

Bombay 15th Dec. 1885.

AUTHORISED

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list, with number of Stand, &c.

Complete and easy for reference.

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a Limited extent on the following terms :—

6, 5½, 5, 3½ per cent per annum subject to 18, 12, 9, 6 months notice of withdrawal.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICE.

JAMES PURDEY AND SONS,
GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTURERS,

BEG to inform Indian Sportsmen that they now supply Guns and Rifles of good workmanship and perfect shooting powers in several qualities at such low cash prices as to complete favourably with any of equal excellence.

Illustrated Lists on application to Dudley House South Dudley Street, London.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO LET, a very desirable commodious upper storied BUNGALOW at Parell, with a most charming Garden. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

2, Hornby Row.

TO LET, nearly opposite to the Victoria Garden, a RESIDENCE suitable for an Eurasian or Jewish family. Rent Rs. 60. The place is also well adapted for a small Boarding House. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

NOTICES.

THE POWER of ATTORNEY, granted by us to Mr. JOHN C. MITCHELL, is THIS DAY WITHDRAWN.

JOHN FLEMMING & Co.

Bombay, 24 July 1886.

NOTICE.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY of LONDON, and are prepared to issue POLICIES of Insurance against fire upon Spinning, Cotton or Jute Mills, Bungalows, Shops or other Buildings. Merchandize, Household Furniture, etc., either in Bombay or Up-country at moderate Rates.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 19th July 1886.

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS' PIANOS, with the new tuning apparatus at London Prices Plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, etc , to Bombay.

Under special arrangements with the Manufacturers the Undersigned beg respectfully to bring to the notice of the public that they are in a position to sell these Pianos—the most perfect Pianos constructed—at the above prices.

Illustrated Price Lists free on application.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

ESTATE of LIEUTENANT-COLONEL EDWARD WILLIAM WEST, deceased, late Political Agent at Kutty war.

All persons having claims against or being indebted to the above estate are requested to send in their claims or pay the amounts owing by them, as the case may be, to the undersigned as attorneys to Dr. EDWARD HARLEY RAYNSFORD LANGLEY, the Administrator in Bombay to the above Estate at their office, No. 79. Meadow Street, Bombay, within ONE MONTH from THIS DATE, after the expiration of which period the assets belonging to the Estate will be remitted to the Executrix in England, having regard only to claims of which notice has been received —Dated this 13th day of July, 1886.

LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE, & NICHOLSON,
Attorneys to the Administrator.

POONA SEASON.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN.
LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING, TEA GOWNS,
CHILDERNS COSTUMES,
LAYETTES,
TROUSSEAUX. BABY LINIEN.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN,
EAST-STREET, POONA. APOLLO-STREET. BOMBAY.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

EXTRACTS FROM 60TH ANNUAL REPORT.

NEW BUSINESS.

2,732 New proposals receved for Assurance amounted to £1,510,245

2,403 Policies issued assuring £1,250,137

The POLICIES issued by the STANDARD during the past five years exceed both in number and amount those granted by any other Scottish Life Office.

CLAIMS.

The amount paid to the Representatives of Deceased Policy-Holders during the year was £545,197.

ACCOUNTS.

The REVENUE for the year was upwards of £900,000, and the FUNDS now amount to £6,592,973.

Full information regarding the Company's different Schemes of Assurance may be obtained on application, and every facility is afforded for the despatch of business.

GEO. OLIVER,
Acting Secretary.

Bombay Branch, 38, Elphinstone Circle.

BURMA,

AFTER THE CONQUEST,

VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,

FROM

MANDALAY.

BY

GRATTAN GEARY,

FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

LONDON :

SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, SEARLE, AND RIVINGTON,

CROWN BUILDINGS, 188, FLEET STREET.

BOMBAY : THACKER & CO., LIMITED, and at the "*BOMBAY GAZETTE*" Offices.

Rs. 4. Postage annas 4 extra.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,
LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS.

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street London.
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London.
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London.
SANGER and SONS, Oxford-treet, London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co. ; BATHGATE and Co., Calcutta.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co. ; BOLTON and Co.

AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARBIE Co. ; DE BEAUX and Co. ; SCOTT, MASCURINE and Co.

AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.
Meeting, Bombay Anthropological Society, 5-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Arabia (s), from Busreh ; and Marti Codolar, Mauritius.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday :—Tasmania (s), for London, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Etna left the dock on Monday ; the s.s. Hydaspes entered, and the s.s. Cuba left it yesterday.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 3rd July 1886 was 203,503 maunds, and decrease in money Rs. 37,629.

ACCIDENT AT THE PRINCE'S DOCK.—Bhukia Ragnath, a labourer employed at the Prince's Dock extension works, was yesterday evening removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, suffering from a severe lacerated wound to his right foot, caused by the wheel of a lorry passing over it.

DROWNED.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Walkeshwar, on the body of Jewraj Bhanjee, aged 30 years. Deceased, on Sunday evening last, while bathing in the Walkeshwar tank, got beyond his depth and was drowned. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

FATAL FIGHT BETWEEN FISHERMEN.—A number of Bassein fishermen and a number from Dongir were fishing in the same channel the other day, when a dispute arose as to the limits under which each party should restrain operations. In the fray, one of the Bassein fishermen received a severe blow, which proved fatal.

SUSPECTED POSSESSION OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—Narsiniya Basappa Missonya, a Madrassee from Bangalore, with gold ornaments to the value of Rs. 200 in his possession, for which he could not satisfactorily account, ran away from the J. J. Hospital on Monday night. He was taken to the hospital on Sunday night from the house of a friend, where he became very ill. A search is being made for him.

ARREST ON A WARRANT.—Rugoonath Ramchunder was arrested on Monday on a warrant from Baroda. He was pointed out by a police sepoy of Baroda. The accused, it appears, was the tax collector of one of H. H. the Gaekwar's villages, about 100 miles from Baroda. He left on sick leave some fifteen months ago, and recently, in adjusting the accounts, it was discovered that the accused made away with some money.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—Kamlia Hasham was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee upon three separate charges, one of house-breaking with intent to commit theft, and two of stealing an umbrella and sundry articles of wearing apparel, of the agregate value of Rs. 2-15, the property of Nooran Koobjee and Arjoon Bhavo, fisherman living at Tank Bunder. On admitting a previous conviction, he was sentenced to an accumulated term of two years' rigorous imprisonment.

A THIEVING PEON.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Inspector Saunders charged Visram Babajee, a distributing peon employed in the *Bombay Gazette* office, before Mr. Cooper with stealing three copies of that newspaper on Monday afternoon. Luximon, a Hindoo contractor for the sale of copies of the paper, noticed with one of his news-boys three copies of the paper which bore no mark of his, and which he knew were not part of his papers. He asked the boy, and the accused was pointed out as the person from whom he received them. The peon averred the three copies were handed to him by a pressman with instructions to give them to the news-boy with whom they were found. The pressman denied he had done so, but both were given in charge to the police. His Worship discharged the pressman on a charge of theft preferred against him by the police, as there was no evidence against him beyond the statement of the accused ; the latter he awarded 14 days' hard labour in the House of Correction.

BERAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE first ordinary general meeting of this company was held yesterday afternoon, when Mr. N. M. Petit took the chair.

The following report was submitted to the shareholders :—The directors have the pleasure to submit their first report since the formation of the company which embraces a period of seven months from 1st June to 31st December 1885. The company was registered on the 28th May 1885 and it received over from the liquidators of the Budneira Manufacturing Company, Limited, all the assets and liabilities on the 1st June 1885. This company has been formed of a capital of Rs. 5,50,000, divided into 2,750 shares, of the value of Rs. 200 each. In accordance with the memorandum of association of the company, clause III., para. A, 903 shares of Rs. 200 each fully paid up have been handed over to the liquidators of the Budneira Manufacturing Company, Limited, and 1,361 have been taken over by the public, leaving 486 shares unallotted. The net profits of the company for the period under report is Rs. 7,574-9-3, which though small, the directors consider satisfactory, taking into consideration the high prices of cotton then ruling and the large quantity of yarn remaining on hand taken over from the Budneira Manufacturing Company, Limited. This old stock has now been disposed of, and the directors are glad to report that there has been a gradual improvement in the quality of yarn, and the production is likewise increased. Cotton has also been purchased for next season at favourable rates, consequently your directors hope to lay before you at your next meeting a more favourable balance sheet. The company had some old gins, which were set to work temporarily last season, and the result being encouraging, the directors intend to order out from England new gins on the most improved principles. By ginning the cuppas not only the cost of working is reduced but a superior class of cotton is secured. By terms of the articles of the company the present directors, Messrs. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, Eduljee Nusserwanjee Settna, Jamsetjee Nesserwanjee Petit and Dr. Hormusjee Bazenjee Dantra retire, but are eligible for re-election.

The office-bearers being appointed, the meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE NEW DHURUMSEY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

YESTERDAY, at the High Court, Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Winter and Burder, applied to Mr Justice Scott to grant leave to the trustees to bid at the sale of the New Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Mills on the 29th inst. The application was made in the matter of Act 28 of 1886, and in the matter of the trustees of the debenture holders of the mills, Gokaldas Madhowjee and others being the petitioners.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Bomonjee and Hormusjee, opposed the application on behalf of Mr. Bomonjee Pallonjee Nicholson, a shareholder. This was not a company under liquidation by the Court. It was a going concern ; and the Court had no right to empower the trustees to do this or that act. Under the Act the Court had no power to give the trustees the right to buy the property : the act did not contemplate such liberty. A trustee, who was empowered to sell, was absolutely debarred from purchasing the property. They were the trustees for the whole of the company's property, on which 14 lakhs of rupees had been raised by the issue of debentures.

The Judge : They might be allowed to sell with a reserved bid.

Mr. Inverarity said his Lordship could make no order in the matter. It was an utter disability for the trustees. The learned counsel, in support of his application, read several affidavits, the chief of which was that made by Mr. Bomonjee Pallonjee Nicholson, who had held five shares for the last nine years. He said he paid Rs. 1,800 for each share, and the present value was Rs. 10 per share. A large body of the shareholders were unwilling that the trustees should be allowed any right to bid at the sale on the 29th inst. If they were allowed, it would keep off outsiders from attending or bidding. The trustees were men of means and would use their influence and persuade intending purchasers not to bid against them. The present was not the time to sell the property, for money was very tight in the market; and the notice given to the public was very short. The trustees would be able to purchase the property at a very small value. When the mills were working last year, an offer of 22 lakhs was made by the Sassoons. The mills had been closed for several months, and intending purchasers had no opportunity given them to assure themselves that the whole of the machinery was in good working order or not ; and consequently the property would not fetch a fair value. If the trustees were not allowed to bid, outsiders would be encouraged to attend in large numbers. It was said to be the object of two or three of the trustees to purchase the property at as low a figure as possible, and to work the mills themselves for some time, and then, by means of their money and influence, to form a joint stock company and sell the property at a high value, and become the agents of the new company on favourable terms.

Mr. Lang said his learned friend misconceived the law. The mill had never paid 6d. as dividend. There was no chance of the debenture-holders getting enough, and there was not the slightest chance of the shareholders getting any thing. There was a total charge of 18 lakhs on the property, and the only private offer made for it was of 11 lakhs. Rs. 10,500 was the amount of the interest to be paid monthly to the debenture-holders. The mill had stopped work for some months ; it was not going ; and the trustees had to pay Rs. 3,000 per month to keep the machinery in good condition. Except the mill there were no other assets of any description. The Court ought to make an order under the circumstances, to allow the trustees to bid at the sale.

The Judge remarked that 9 per cent. interest on 18 lakhs of rupees was an enormous sum.

Mr. Lang said the trustees were willing to submit to any terms his Lordship might impose.

After some further discussion, the Court granted Mr. Lang's application. Costs of all parties to come out of the property of the company.

DISSENSIONS IN THE BENI-ISRAELITE COMMUNITY.

YESTERDAY, at the High Court, the hearing of the suit brought by the Advocate-General, at the relation of several members of the Beni-Israelite community, against David Haim Devakar and two others, was resumed before Mr. Justice Scott. Mr. Macpherson and the Hon. Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiff ; and Mr. Lang and Mr. Dhairyavan, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, for the defendants.

The defendant David Haim Devakar was cross-examined by Mr. Telang. Witness said : A little time before I became twenty-one, I considered myself competent to become the head man. In 1870 or 1871 I considered myself competent.

Mr. Telang : You took a part in the proceedings which led to the dismissal of Ezekiel ?

Witness : I took some part.

Mr. Telang : You took a principal part ?

Witness : Yes.

Mr. Telang : You took the chief part ?

Witness : Yes.

Mr. Telang : Then why did you not admit that at once instead of compelling me to put three questions ?

Witness continued : The community and myself rested content with the grounds mentioned in the resolution. We considered that the grounds were sufficient. The ground that the headman committed an assault in the synagogue was considered sufficient. It would not be sufficient in the case of a hereditary muccadum. I say that, in any case whatever, complete deprivation of the powers of a muccadum is beyond the powers of the community.

Mr. Telang : In any case ?

Witness : Unless—

Mr. Telang : I did not know there was an *unless*.

Witness : Unless the muccadum ceases to be a Beni-Israelite. The community may, by a general resolution, reduce the powers of the muccadum. I make a distinction between myself and Ezekiel as muccadum. Shutting up a synagogue against the community and assaulting a person in the synagogue would be sufficient grounds for dismissal in the case of a muccadum whose office was not hereditary. In the case of a hereditary muccadum, they would be sufficient grounds for curtailing his powers. About a year after Ezekiel's dismissal, the was re-appointed muccadum for some time. He was acting as muccadum with me.

Mr. Telang : How did you pull on with him Who took the glass of *sherbet* first ?

Witness : As he was my elder, I allowed him to take the glass first, and he passed it on to me. It is necessary that there should be a complete understanding between the community and the muccadum, whose powers are so large that he may refuse to invite a person whom the community wishes to invite.

Mr. Telang : Is it essential ?

Witness : Yes. I once apologised to the community for some fault I had committed.

Mr. Telang : Is it consistent with the dignity of the office to do so ?

Witness : Yes, it is a conscientious act. There is no complete understanding between me and the majority of the community. The apology was tendered by me for having, against the wish of the community, invited Ezekiel to a funeral party at my house. My honours were not completely stopped by the community on a certain occasion.

Mr. Telang : Do you mean to say that the powers of the muccadum might be stopped, but not the honours ?

Witness : Yes. I put the honours on a higher level.

Mr. Telang : Were the resolutions in this book written in your time ?

Witness : Not to my knowledge.

Mr. Telang : I don't ask you about your knowledge. You are too sharp by half. I only ask you were the resolutions written in your time ?

Witness : Yes, I think they were.

Mr. Telang : It was not the custom to sign the resolutions at the time ?

Witness : Yes it was not.

Mr. Telang : Now, look at this resolution, and say if your honours were not stopped ?

Witness : Yes, I see the resolution, but my honours were not stopped. I heard of the resolution about a fornight after it was passed. I spoke to the managers, and they said the honours would be paid notwithstanding. It was passed for my being in arrears to the community.

Mr. Telang : Then why did you say your honours were not stopped ? Did you protest against that resolution ?

Witness : No. The honours were continued ; and I did not protest.

Mr. Telang : You were asked a question in the examination-in-chief which you did not answer. I now ask it of you—Did you take any step to dislodge Ezekiel from the godowns he had taken possession of ?

Witness : No.

Mr. Telang : Although the duty lay more heavily upon you than any other member of the community ?

Witness : Yes, I took no steps.

After a few more questions, the Court adjourned.

A BOMBAY DIVORCE SUIT.

IN the case of Anne Reid *vs.* John Reid, captain of the steamship Cornelia, now at Penang, Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, for the pettitioner, applied to Mr. Justice Scott at the High Court yesterday for a decree *nisi* for divorce on the ground of adultery and bigamy committed by the respondent. There was no appearance for the respondent.

Mr. Lang read the petition which, among other things, stated that the petitioner, Anne Young, spinster, of Jubbulpore, was on the 29th October 1867 married at Ahmedabad to the respondent, who then passed by the name of John Reid Watts. She lived with him at Broach until March 1869, when they proceeded to Scotland, and remained at Perth until March 1879. The respondent then went to Burma in command of the steamship Cornelia, a vessel which was intended to trade between Burma, Singapore, and Penang. Petitioner received letters and remittances from respondent up to January 1881, when he wrote to say that he was about to return to England. He did not, however, return ; and since then she had received no communication or remittance from him, and supported herself up till October 1884 by taking service as a domestic servant. In the month last mentioned, she returned to India and afterwards ascertained that the respondent some time ago committed bigamy by going through the form of marriage with a Miss de Castro, at Mergui, who had been living with him as his wife in various places in Burma and Penang. Respondent had, without any reasonable cause, deserted petitioner from January 1881 ; there was no issue of the marriage ; and she now prayed for a divorce.

Anne Reid, the petitioner said :—My name is Anne Reid ; and my maiden name was Anne Young. I was married to Jahn Reid on the 29th October 1867 at the Protestant Church at Ahmedabad by the Rev. James Henry Hughes. My husband then went by the name of John Watts. He was married under that name. I was married by special licence. I was only fourteen years of age then. My husband was a fitter on the B. B. C. I. Railway. Before the marriage, I lived with my father at Baroda. While in India, my husband always went by the name of Watts. We lived together at Broach until March 1869. My husband made a little money and we came to Bombay, stopped here two or three days, and then went to Scotland, I then found out that his real name was Reid. He bought a ship and traded. He commanded a ship himself. I lived with his mother in Perth, when he went with the ship. About March 1879, he got command of the steamer Cornelia to go to Penang. He intended to come back, but he continued in command of the steamer and did not return. He corresponded with me until January 1881. Up to that time I lived with his father and mother in Perth. In January 1881, I heard that he was coming home and I went to meet him ; but he did not come. I went to London in May 1881, but could not obtain any trace of him. I got no money from him. I waited in London, and having no money, went into service as a house-maid. I then went to the Duggan Hotel, where I lived two years. I left for India on the 1st October 1884. Up to that time I had repeatedly written to my husband, but got no answer. On coming to India, I went to Jubbulpore to my mother, with whom I have lived ever since. I have never since heard from my husband and got no remittance from him. I addressed my lettters to him as Captain John Reid, steam-ship Cornelia, Penang. I afterwards went to Rangoon, and went with a lawyer's clerk to the Custom House there, to point out my husband. I waited in a carriage, and as my husband came from the steamer, I pointed him out to the clerk, who served him with a summons. I then returned to Bombay, and went to Jubbulpore, where I have lived with my mother ever since. I never sent to my husband a letter expressing my intention not to live with him again ; and I never heard of such a letter being written to him. There is no truth whatever in the allegation that my conduct, while I was in London, was bad. I lived there with Mr. Rees, a minister ; and I have got certificates from him and others to testify to my good conduct.

Mr. Lang said this was all the evidence.

His Lordship said this was a curious case, but it came under the scope of the Indian Marriage Act, the requirements of which were satisfied. The petitioner prayed for a divorce on the ground of adultery and bigamy by the respondent. These charges were proved upon evidence taken under commission. His Lordship passed a decree *nisi* for divorce.

Mr. Lang applied for the petitioner's costs. The respondent got 225 dlrs. a month.

His Lordship made an order for the petitioner's costs to be paid by respondent.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s. s. Anglo-Indian in the Prince's Dock, this evening at half-past seven o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, firemen, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The bethel flag will be hoisted.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and Co.'s s. s. Tasmania, Captain C. J. Perrins, sailed yesterday for London, Brindisi and Venice, with the Europe mails and the following additional passengers :—

For London.—Col. Chamier, Major Nuthall, Mr J N M Macgregor, and Mr J Johns

HIGH COURT.—JULY 27.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

THE following were among the short causes disposed of by his Lordship to-day :—

EDULJEE NOWROJEE MEHTA AND OTHERS *vs.* THE NAWAB OF BAILA S. AND W. COMPANY.

MR. INVERARITY, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusjee and Dinshaw, appeared for the plaintiffs, no appearance was put in by the defendants.

The case of the plaintiffs was that they had dealings with the defendants (who had a mill in Surat), for the past two years and a half, shipping their yarn to China for sale. When the yarn arrived in Bombay, the plaintiffs used either to advance money on it, or accept the defendants' hoondees. The net proceeds of the sales was credited to the defendants, and the plaintiffs were entitled to commission. The amount proved to be now due to the plaintiffs was Rs. 3,639-6-3, and a decree was accordingly passed for this sum with interest and costs.

LEWIS ALEXANDER WALLACE AND OTHERS *vs.* SHAIK MOOSA BIN ABDUL LATIFF AND OTHERS.

This was a suit to recover Rs. 13,630-13, being the amount claimed by the plaintiffs, on account of the deficiencies arising from certain consignments of pearls made by the defendants through the plaintiffs' firm to England. Several advances of money had been made by the plaintiffs, on account of the defendants, in the usual manner against the pearls, and after due credit was given to the defendants, the balance of Rs. 13,630-13 was found due by them to the plaintiffs.

His Lordship passed a decree for this amount, with interest and costs.

POLICE CRIME IN BOMBAY.

THE following Government Resolution was issued from the Secretariat yesterday :—

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th July 1886.

Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Wilson, Acting Commissioner of Police, Bombay, No. 18900 dated 4th May 1886—Submits the Annual Report on the working of the Police in the Town and Island of Bombay for the year 1885.

Resolution.—This, the second Annual Report on the working of the Police in the Town and Island of Bombay, is submitted by Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson. Sir Frank Souter was in charge till 15th October when he proceeded on leave, Mr. Gell, the Deputy Commissioner, till 24th October, and Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson from the latter date to the end of the year.

2. During the year, 23,604 cognisable cases were reported to the Police and Magistrates against 20,843 in 1884. Convictions were obtained in 21,841, or 92·52 per cent. of the cases, as against 87·35 last year. The difference in numbers of cases this year and last is more than accounted for by the increase—nearly 4,000—in offences against the "Police Act" and the "Public Conveyance Act." No explanation of the necessity for the increased activity, which it is presumed has led to this sudden increase in these classes of cases, is given in the Report. Arrests in cognisable cases numbered 28,263 altogether as against 24,862 the year before. The percentage convicted was 96·91 against 94·82. These figures are, as already remarked by Government in their review of the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Annual Report, extremely creditable to the Police.

3. Particulars of these cases are given in detail in paragraphs 11 to 64 of the Report and the appended Statement A. The figures do not call for much remark, apart from those pertaining to the more serious classes of crime. There is a deplorable increase in cases of homicide. There were 13 murders (5 of which were cases of infanticide, and 2 murders of children for their ornaments) as against 7 in 1884, 4 cases of culpable homicide against 1, and 4 attempts at murder against none. There were 42 cases of grievous hurt—about the same number as last year. Robberies show an increase from 3 to 13, 2 of which were on the highway. Ordinary thefts decreased from 2,728 to 2,126, and cases of criminal breach of trust from 365 to 227.

4. Property reported to the Police as stolen aggregated Rs. 2,31,270 in value, as against Rs. 1,70,001 last year. The percentage of recoveries was 58·04 against 51·12.

5. There is an increase of 514—from 9,877 to 10,391—in the number of noncognisable cases dealt with. This being so, the decrease of 2,740 in the number of persons arrested and summoned in connection with them is somewhat remarkable, and probably due to some special cause which is not stated.

6. Breaches of the Contagious Diseases Act were prosecuted in 371 cases against 340 in 1884. There appears to be some confusion in the figures in paragraph 67 as to numbers on the register at the close of 1884. As to the working of the Act, Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson merely refers to the opinion expressed last year by Sir Frank Souter, which was that the Act worked most unsatisfactorily.

7. Statistics of the year's trade under the Arms Act show large increase in importation of cartridges and of explosives of every description. Licenses and permits issued under the Act numbered 2,456 against 1,996 last year.

8. Inquests were held by the Coroner in 415 cases. These included, besides 20 cases of homicide, 69 of suicide and 226 of accidental death.

9. During the year, 7,425 pilgrims passed through Bombay to the Hedjaz. In 1884 the number was 7,550.

10. The Fire Brigade, which is manned from the Police and paid for by the Municipality consists of a Chief Engineer and 3 Assistants, with 84 subordinates. It cost Rs. 30,082 during the year under review. There are 6 stations and 11 engines, 4 of which are worked by steam. There was a large increase this year in both the number of fires and the value of property destroyed. The former rose from 38 to 51 and the latter from Rs. 2,33,575 to Rs. 6,28,519.

11. There were 57 fairs and "large assemblies" held. They were marked by no serious crimes or accidents. The Moharam is the celebration which causes the Police most anxiety. It passed off quietly this year. Mr. Gell is commended for his management of the Police on the occasion.

12. The following summary gives the strength of the various sections of the Police Force during 1885 :—

Section.	Number.
Land Police	1,156
Government Police Guards	98
Harbour Police	101
Dockyard	84
Contagious Diseases Act	12
Prince's Dock	50
Employed at burial and burning grounds...	20
	1,521

of whom 52 are European officers.

13. The total cost of the Force, including contingencies, rent, hospital expenses, &c., was Rs. 4,73,564. The Municipality and Port Trust contribute part of this. The Force is pronounced inadequate, even with the recently sanctioned addition of 101 men, for the protection of the city, but it is impossible at present to sanction an addition of more than 101 men. The increase of late years in the responsibilities of the Police is said to be largely due to the steady increase in the number of operatives employed by the mills, and Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson enquires why the mills and large manufactories should not also be compelled to contribute through a special Police Tax. Governmentdoes not consider that the owners of factories can be required to make a special contribution to the general cost of the Police. The necessity for suitable quarters for the Police, when funds shall be available, is strongly insisted on.

14. Money rewards were paid to 146 officers and men, while 208 were rewarded by promotion. On the other hand, 21 officers and 825 men were punished departmentally, and 15 were sentenced by Magistrates—7 under the Police Act, and 8 under the Penal Code. There were 71 dismissals, 14 resignations without pension or gratuity, and 6 desertion.

15. Admissions to hospital amounted to 106·38 per cent. of total strength as against 111·81 last year.

16. The number of educated men in the Police Force is comparatively small—113 officers and 362 men—though there is considerable improvement over last year, when the numbers were respectively 110 and 297.

17. Copy of paragraph 101 on the subject of the leniency shown by the Magistrates to breaches of the Rule of the Road, and to obstructions in the thoroughfares, may be sent to the Chief Presidency Magistrate. The suggestion to make it penal for persons to walk on the roads beside the footpaths connot be entertained. Separate proposals should have been submitted in respect of increase in rewards to European officers for passing in languages.

18. Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson in closing his report gives the Force a very high character for discipline and general good conduct. The Superintendents are reported to have discharged their duties in a very efficient manner, and several Inspectors, Europeans and Native, are highly commended.

19. In conclusion Government would observe that much of the matter reviewed above has already been under their consideration in the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Report. It is unnecessary that two Annual Reports containing very much the same matter should be submitted to Government. That of the Chief Presidency Magistrate may be discontinued. He no doubt submits for himself and the other two Presidency Magistrates the returns which all Magistrates furnish to the High Court for incorporation in the General Annual Judicial Report of the Presidency. These supply all necessary statistics of the working of his own and the other two Courts. The working of the Police Force is now reported on annually in detail by the Commissioner. There remain to be considered the miscellaneous functions—such as those of Revenue Judge, marine enquiries, municipal appeals and the like—which the Chief Presidency Magistrate performs. In respect of these, Annual Returns will suffice, the Chief Presidency Magistrate adding any remarks that the contents may appear to call for. He should report what returns will be necessary under these orders, and submit forms for approval. For the rest it will suffice if the Commissioner's Annual Police Report is submitted to the Chief Presidency Magistrate for any remarks he may have to make before it is forwarded to Government.

PHILLIPS' TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—A Tonic and gentle Laxative, removing and preventing sluggishness of the liver, so prevalent in tropical climates. Per bottle, Re. 1-8.—PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE MUNICIPAL HALL.

THE new site offered by Government to the Municipality for the construction thereon of the Municipal offices may be better than the old one, but surely there ought to be an end once for all to these negotiations. The old site has been chosen, Lord Ripon laid the foundation-stone, and money has been already thrown on it. Why re-open the question when it has been settled and waste time, money, and energy over it again as if our Municipal gods have nothing else to do than play at this single question of finding a site for a Municipal Hall ? Bombay has been noted for its practical wisdom, and we hope it will give proof of it by respectfully telling Government that the Municipal Corporation regrets, it cannot go back when it has gone a stage forward in this matter.—*Indu Prakash.*

SOCIAL REFORM AMONG HINDUS.

WE are a notorious nation of cowards. We talk of political rights, but we are not able so much as to raise the finger of opposition against social tyranny, which is responsible more than anything else for our national degradation. The Hon. Mr. Melvill thinks that if it could be done "without causing general discontent," he sees no "strong objection to declaring by law that the marriage of girls below the age of 12 is invalid." That an attempt at legislation of the sort would create discontent, no one will gainsay. But on what ground is Government asked not to interfere with but to let alone our laws and customs about marriage ? On the ground that it should not interfere being an alien rule, with our religious and social customs. Well, if there is force in that, why do our courts interfere with these customs by entertaining suits for restitution of conjugal rights and for other similar objects ? Does the Government exist then for merely upholding the present customs, and if it has the right to uphold them, why should it not also have the right to correct them ? In every civilised country the State is held entitled to pass laws about marriage, but in India we behold the absurd anomaly of the State on the one hand professing a benevolent neutrality in religious and social matters, and on the other interfering with them to the extent of upholding the customs that are bad, and that no enlightened State ought to directly or indirectly countenance. If the argument of those who are opposed to State legislation on the marriage question has any force, those who use it ought to ask Government to wash its hands clean of all and every interference in social questions. But that they will not do. They will in one breath admit the right of the State for the purpose of perpetuating barbarity and in another solemnly declare that the State ought to let society alone. If legislation is not to be had let the Legislature at least do away with this wretched anomaly. Mr. Justice West seems to take the same view as Mr. Melvill. —*Id.*

THE CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

THE following letter from Mr. McDonnell, Secretary in the Home Department, to the Secretary of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, has been published :—

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 14th ultimo, in which it is stated that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have heard that a proposal involving the substitution of an inferior tribunal for the Calcutta High Court in the exercise of its present Original Jurisdiction is under the consideration of Government, and it is requested that the Committee be furnished with a copy of the papers relating to the proposal, and may further be afforded an opportunity of submitting the views of the mercantile community thereon.

"In reply, I am to say that the question of affording additional facilities for the hearing of certain classes of petty suits relating to immovable property in the town of Calcutta was brought under the consideration of the Government of India towards the close of year 1884, in connection with a memorial presented by certain inhabitants of Calcutta in which a prayer was put forward that a court might be established in that town, similar to the District Courts existing in the Mofussil, with jurisdiction equal to that of the High Court in the exercise of ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

"The substance of the complaint made in this memorial was understood to be that a class of petty cases, relating to land or other immovable property which arise from time to time in the town of Calcutta, is practically altogether kept out of Court owing on the one hand to the fact that recourse to the High Court on its Original side would involve too large an expence in proportion to the value of the interests involved ; while on the other hand the Presidency Small Cause Court does not possess the jurisdiction necessary to deal with such cases. This memorial was referred for the opinion of the Calcutta High Court whose attention was subsequently invited to the proposals of a similar nature which were submited by the Madras Government on the suggestion of the Madras High Court. These latter proposals were framed with a view to afford relief to the Local High Court, and contemplated conferment on the Presidency Small Cause Court of power to try, as a Court of Original Jurisdiction, all suits of which it cannot take cognizance as a Court of Small Causes, except testamentary, matrimonial, and matritime suits arising within the local limits of the Original Jurisdiction of the High Court, and not exceeding in value Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 2,5000.

"In reply, the hon'bles the Chief Justice and Judges deprecated as unsuitable to Calcutta the adoption of any plan similar to that suggested in the case of Madras, which involved an enlargement of the Jurisdiction of the Presidency Small Causes Court ; but expressed their readiness to extend the system of applying special scales of costs to petty cases affecting immovable property which may come before the High Court, and generally to reduce the expenses in such cases as far as might be possible. The recommendation of the High Court was still under the consideration of the Government of India when it became known to Government that the Committee appointed for the purpose of considering and reporting on possible reductions in the public expenditure had, in pursuance of the enquiry entrusted to it, entered into communication with the High Court at Calcutta and had invited the opinion of the hon'ble Judges on various points connected with the working of that Court. These were in addition to the proposal of the Madras High Court referred to above the suggestions for referring a portion of the less important insolvency work to a less expensive tribunal for dealing with references, taking accounts and for giving Presidency Magistrates higher powers in dealing with second offences. Under these circumstances the Goveruor-General in Council decided that it would be preferable to defer the further consideration of the matters dealt with in the memorial pending the submission to Government of any recommendations which the Committee might see fit to make on the subject. I am to add that on receipt of the report of the Finance Committee, an opportunity will be afforded to the Trades Association of communicating their views respecting any proposals which the Committee may make with reference to the High Court."

FIRE AT BRUSSELS UNIVERSITY.

A DESTRUCTIVE fire occurred on July 7 at the Brussels University. At twenty-five minutes past twelve, flames were observed issuing from the garrets where some labourers were at work. The alarm was at once given, and fire-engines soon arrived from all parts of the city. But the fire spread with alarming rapidity, being fanned by the high wind blowing at the time ; and notwithstanding the efforts of the firemen, the whole of the right wing, where the laboratories, the library, and the Great Academic Hall were situated, was entirely destroyed in less than an hour, though a portion of the books in the library were saved by the students. The collections of anatomical specimens and surgical instruments and the whole of the left wing escaped destruction. By two o'clock the fire was completely under control. One of the firemen was severely injured. The damage is estimated at 1,000,000 fr., none of which is covered by insurance.

SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr R B McCabe, BCS
Mr A Sprenger, B
Brevet-Col T F C Rochfort, B Cav
Major F J Home, R E
Capt J de C D Meade, BSC
Hon Capt R F Castellari, B
Lieut H Mansfield, B S C
Surg-Major J McConaghy, MD, B
Hon Surg F W Hall, B
Mr H E Sweet, M
Col H H C G Warrington, M Inf
Col C S Steward, M Cav
Col T T Turton, M S C
Capt S Smith, R E
Surg-Gen M C Furnell, M D, CIE, M
Mr W J Wilkins, Bo
The Rev C H Baldwin, Bo
Lieut-Gen A A Bayly, R Art
Col J Jacob, Bo SC
Col T E Strong, Bo CS
Col J Bonus, R E
Lieut-Col H J Stock, Bo CS
Lieut C Tritton, Bo SC

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Major T Howard, R B Eng, 3 mo
Lieut-Col J H M Barnett, M SC, 3 mo
Major J S F Mackenzie, M SC, 3 mo
Lieut R A Ritherdon, M SC, 6 mo
Mr W P Symonds, Bo CS 4 days
Lieut W St L Chase, VC, Bo SC, 3 mo
Surg-Major H J Blane, MD, Bo, 6 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr C D Steel, BCS
Mr T M Moore, B
Lieut-Col H C A Szczepanski, B SC
Surg-Major K M Downie, B
Mr A H T Martindale, M CS
Capt B T M Gompertz, M
Mr W P Symonds, Bo C S

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANIES.

THE 39th annual general meeting of the East Indian Railway Company was held at the City Terminus Hotel, Mr. R. W. Crawford presiding. In moving the adoption of the report the chairman reminded them that at the meeting on the 5th of January last he told them that the receipts from all sources during the half-yearwhich had ended on the 31st ofDecember were estimated at £2,022,258, and the net revenue at £1,244,008, whereas the actual gross receipts had been £2,027,838 and the net revenue £1,274,481. He also stated on the same occasion that they might at the present meeting pay a surplus dividend of 12s. per cent., but they were able to pay 12s. 6d., making the surplus dividend £2 per cent. for 1885. With regard to the results, so far as they knew them, of the half year which terminated on the 30th ult. (the previous night), they expected that their receipts from all sources would amount to £2,367,933 and their net revenue to £1,547,058. Of the surplus dividend he hardly cared to speak with anything like certainty. On account of the June half of 1885 they paid, with about the same net revenue, £1 7s. 6d. per cent. of surplus dividend, but in view of the income-tax which had been imposed in India and the fall in the exchange, the utmost they could see their way to paying the shareholders next January, on account of the half-year which had just closed, was a surplus dividend of £1 4s. per cent. The revenue account for the half-year ended December 31 last showed that the earnings for that period had been £1,976,725, as against £1,771,842 for the corresponding period of 1884—a very considerable increase. The passenger traffic had shown only a very slight increase. When they reduced the third-class fare he thought they ought to have reduced the first and second-class fares, but the Government, he regretted to say, refused to comply with their proposal in that respect. The view was still held that there ought to be some further reductions in their third-class fare, but he confessed that he could not see his way to that. The fare had been reduced from 3 to 2½ pies, and he trusted that no further reduction would be made without full and impartial consideration of the case. The goods traffic carried on their railway during the December half-years of 1884 and 1885 showed a universal increase, though not perhaps in money receipts, because the increase of traffic had been consequent on the reduction of the charges. The most significant part of the reduction was mentioned in paragraph 33 of the report, where they stated what they had done for the purpose of opening out to a large extent the free transport, from the upper provinces of India to the company's seaport, of the natural productions of the soil there. Their proposal was—and it was partly in operation—that upon due notice being given, their manager at Delhi should make up a large train, confined to the simple duty of conveying its contents to Calcutta. They must now wait and see what the result of this experiment would be. Last years a pamphlet was prepared by them showing the results of the working of their system for some years past. That pamphlet had now been reprinted with the figures for 1885 added. The progress made with the Hughli bridge had been very satisfactory, and if no mishap occurred the bridge would probably be opened for the use of the public very soon after the close of the year. As regarded the fall in the rupee, it had declined from 1s. 8½d., the prevailing rate for the year 1880, to about 1s. 5½d., and this decline represented a loss to the company in the six years in which the existing contract had been in operation of £117,000. Sir Macdonald Stephenson, in seconding the motion, endorsed some remarks of the chairman respecting the authorship of the proposal of a "grand chord" line. In the interest of the company he had considered it his duty at the time to address a communication to the Government stating that, though in deference to their wishes, the company would carry out the undertaking in the direction which they desired, yet that—being convinced that the chord line must be made—he begged the Government clearly to understand that he gave them friendly notice that the company would consider it very unjust, should the line ever be made, if it were placed in the hands of any other than the East Indian Company. In reply to questions, the chairman stated that the income-tax in India was only payable on their surplus profits. The competition for traffic was at the present moment principally between Delhi and Bombay and Delhi and Calcutta. He was convinced that, by a proper use of the means within their power, they would be able to keep for themselves a good deal of the traffic which would otherwise go to Bombay. The report was adopted, and resolutions were afterwards passed declaring the surplus dividend of 12s. 6d. per cent., and re-electing the retiring directors and auditors.

The fourth ordinary general meeting of the Southern Mahratha Railway Company (Limited) was held at the City Terminus Hotel. Sir T. D. Forsyth, K.C.S.I., C.B., presided, and in moving the adoption of the report stated that everything in connexion with the affairs of the company was proceeding satisfactorily. On the 1st of July 1885 the connecting length between the two sections was opened to public traffic as well as an extension of it westward through the important commercial town of Hubli to the company's headquarters in India at Dharwar situated above the Western Ghats about 100 miles from the sea at Mormugao, the port on the West of India Portuguese Railway. Till the company's railway could be joined to this port by the completion of the line over the Western Ghats—a work of great magnitude that could not be fully finished before the end of 1887—neither the resources of the district served by the company's lines nor the revenues of the undertaking could be expected to obtain proper developement but they had now reached to over £10 per mile per week. The line from Dharwar to the Portuguese frontier about 60 miles in length was practically ready for platelaying except on the Ghats and the same remarks applied to the southern extension and the West Deccan line, which would be opened out to public traffic in convenient sections between November and April next after the banks had been consolidated in the approaching monsoon. On the Ghats the heading of the two tunnels had been driven through and unless unforeseen circumstances arose they would be opened by June, 1887. At their ordinary meeting last July the shareholders consented to the construction by the company of a short extension of 13 miles, starting from Rannibennur and terminating on the Mysore frontier, with a view to joining their railway on to one in course of construction by the Mysore State, commencing at Bangalore, and passing through the Mysore capital on to Gubbi, and then proceeding northwards to the frontier. On the 23rd of December, at an extraordinary general meeting, he informed them that the Government had made a proposal to the company for them to purchase for a term of 50 years that portion of the Mysore State Railway already completed for the sum of 64 lakhs of rupees, or about £500,000, and that the company should also provide the necessary capital for its completion to the frontier, which would be about 80 lakhs, or about £620,000, thus further continuing their undertaking, which now had swelled to 1,058 miles in length. By the terms of the arrangements made the capital required had been raised by debentures, the interest and capital for the same being guaranteed by the Secretary of State out of the revenues of India, and the shareholders of the company who held the original £3,000,000 share capital were to receive, in addition to any interest they might derive from the original undertaking, one-fourth of the net profits of the Mysore State Railway. The £1,200,000 raised by debentures had been paid over to the Secretary of State, and arrangements were being made for the Mysore Railway to be handed over to the company without delay, and this transfer (unless something unforeseen occurred to delay matters) would probably take effect from the 1st inst. Major-General J.S. Trevor, C.S.I., in seconding the motion, reminded them of the character of the guarantee which the Secretary of State had given the company, and stated that it was in the nature of an experiment, which the Secretary of State was evidently anxious should succeed. He spoke in hopeful terms of the prospects of the undertaking. The report was unanimously adopted, and resolutions were afterwards passed authorizing the conversion of the company's fully-paid shares into stock and re-electing the retiring directors and auditors.

The fifth annual general meeting of the West of India Portuguese Guaranteed Railway Company (Limited) was held at the City Terminus Hotel, Sir T. D. Forsyth, K.C.S.I., C.B., in the chair. In moving the adoption of the report the chairman said he had received a telegram two or three days ago stating, as to the harbour works, that up to the 14th ult. the breakwater had been advanced 950 feet and the quay wall 900 feet, and a steamer had been able to come alongside the quay and take up her berth in about an hour's time from coming out of the open sea. They had now the satisfaction of knowing that they had established the fact that Mormugao was a good port for vessels coming into harbour. With reference to the railway works, they had received a telegram stating that the rails were laid from Mormugao to Sonali, 42 miles. That was right up into the valley, just where the tunnel commenced. The Governor-General of Goa had been by train the whole way from Mormugao to Sonali, and had expressed himself highly satisfied with the progress of the works. By the time the earthworks were consolidated, about the beginning of next year, they hoped to be able to open up communication with the Southern Mahratta Railway by means of a bullock train. With regard to the issue of debenture capital authorized last year, they in 1885 issued £275,000, and £225,000 had been issued this year. The first lot which had been got out this year had had to be issued at a slight discount, but they had since been able to recover themselves entirely. Major-General J. S. Trevor, C.S.I., seconded the motion. Mr. Wood asked what was going to be done with the £5,000 a year, the difference which the Portuguese Government were paying the company as interest on the last issue of capital, and what the company were paying to the debentureholders. As far as he could make out there was enough to pay the original shareholders an additional ½ per cent., and also to create the necessary sinking fund for the debenture stock. The chairman in reply stated that the directors were quite alive to the advantages which they hoped to be able to put before the shareholders in connexion with the matter referred to, but as they had not just at present got the money he did not care to count his chickens before they were hatched. The report was adopted and the retiring directors and auditors were re-elected.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

A DINNER of the Imperial Federation League was given on July 3rd at the Freemasons' Tavern, Lord Rosebery in the chair. In proposing the toast of the Queen-Empress his lordship said that they were determined to make it clear to all the world that the empire was no idle name, but that every week, nay, every day, we were marching to the gold of a united empire. If, however, the empire was to be worthy of the great destiny confided to it those who had charge of our Government at home had a heavy responsibility laid upon them. If they fell short of their responsibilities with regard to the colonies, they were not merely failing in a great duty, but were entailing on themselves and their descendants consequences of which it might be difficult to forsee the full import. If, for instance, they failed at this moment in speaking the voice of England with regard to the question of the New Hebrides, or with regard to those questions which concern our fellow-subjects in British North America, they were guilty of a grave dereliction of duty ; but he did not think, when they came to read the papers on that subject, they would be of opinion that the voice of Great Britain had been wanting in dignity or weight. The great anniversary of American independence recalled to us a dead and buried colonial policy—a policy of attempting to impose our will on the colonies whether they liked it or not, a policy of fighting the colonies in order to compel them to remain in union with us when they did not wish so to remain. The Duke of Cambridge in responding for the army, said that the British army and the forces of the colonies were equally ready to defend the empire, and there should be a scheme of federation for that defence. Sir Graham Berry, Agent-General for Victoria, proposed the toast of "Imperial Federation." He said the colonists did not wish to shirk their responsibilities, or to lay an extra pound on the shoulders of the working men of England. The colonists realized that they were Englishmen, and prized the traditions of England's past history. The colonies had received from the British people the fee-simple of the lands of the colonies. The colonies, therefore, felt that they owed a debt of gratitude to the mother-country for the generosity with which they had been treated in times past. The gift of the lands had been accompanied by the gift of consitutional government, which had done so much to make the colonies prosperous and to make them feel independent. These considerations made the colonies patriotic, and would compel them to do their duty in the future. At the same time, they expected a corresponding duty from England. If there was to be real federation, the colonists expected that England would take some interest in questions affecting their future welfare and the independence and well-being of their children. The Australasians felt that they and their children ought to be protected against the possession by other Powers of fortified islands and armaments—which were not real colonizations—threatening the sfety of the distant portions of the empire if they were allowed to be founded contrary to conventions and treaties. While asking for the protection which was their due, the colonists were quite prepared to do their part in maintaining the integrity of the empire. Among the other speakers were Cardinal Manning, Sir R. N. Fowler, Sir Thomas Brassey, Admiral Robinson, Sir George Bowen, Sir H. Barkly, and Lord Wolseley.

EXPLORATION IN EGYPT.

A SPECIAL general meeting of the supporters of the Egypt Exploration Fund was held on Tuesday afternoon, July 6, in the theatre of the Royal Institution, Albemarlestreet. Mr. Ernest Gardner read an interesting report of the season's work at Naukratis, the earliest Greek city in Egypt. He pointed out that, of five great temples mentioned by the Greek literary authorities, four had been discovered—two this season and two in Mr. Petrie's previous explorations. This year the cemetery had also been found. The burials were always after the Greek customs, no traces of embalming being found. Articles of use and ornament were also buried with the dead. In the *temenos* or shrine of the Dioscuri the plan of a temple built of unbaked mud-brick faced with plaster had been recovered. In front of it were pillars of the same materials. The temple of Aphrodite consisted only of mud-brick walls, enclosing one or, in the earlier temple, two chambers. In front of it was a great altar, built of ashes, held togther with a mud-brick casing. The yard of the temple was covered with a layer of fragments which had yielded a great number of vases and statuettes, more or less perfect. These were all of early period, and many were inscribed in the characters of the sixth century B. C. The *temenos* of the Samian Hera had also been found, but had not been rich in results. Some smaller articles had been found in the town, including a beautiful portrait head of the period of Berenike II. in blue porcelain. It did not seem advisable to continue the work at once, as no result might ensue ; but rather to watch the site till fresh remains were uncovered by the Arabs. Up to the present moment much had been gained. A most valuable series of inscriptions served, not only to throw light on the early history of the Greek alphabet, but also to decide the age of many classes of vases and sculptures whose date had previously been a matter of conjecture. Miss Amelia B. Edwards announced that the special fund already ammounted to £900, and she hoped that at their next meeting the proposed £1,000 would be made up.

EDUCATION IN THE NAVY.

THE committee which has been siting for the last year and a quarter, under the presidency of Admiral Luard, to inquire into the education of naval executive officers, have made their report. The recommendations they make (the *Standard* says) will so alter the conditions of entry and early education of naval officers that time will be required to carry them into effect. The following is an outline of the committee's recommendations :—

The object aimed at is to draw the candidates from the large schools of the country, and to secure the best of these boys, while at the same time getting rid of cramming, and the over-pressure sometimes consequent thereupon. The committee therefore propose that the first selection shall be made at about the age of fifteen (that is two years later than the time at which they now join the Britannia) by means of the examination for lower certificates conducted by the Oxford and Cambridge School Examination Board. Successful candidates are to reman at their own schools and be specially educated for a further year. At about the age of sixteen the candidates are to be examined by the Civil Service Commissioners. The successful candidates will at once be sent to the Britannia training ship, where their instruction will be chiefly technical and nautical. The discipline on board the Britannia is to be naval, not scholastic. After a year in the Britannia cadets will join a sea-going ship, with the rating of midshipmen. They will remain afloat for three years, during which their elementary study is to cease. On completing this period of sea service, the midshipman, at about the age of twenty-one, will be examined on board in seamanship, and will then join the Royal Naval College at Greenwich, where he will be at once examined in navigation. After this examination he will undergo a four months' course of study, and will then proceed to Portsmouth for a month's systematic study of machinery, followed by the prescribed courses of gunnery, torpedo, and pilotage. On the successful completion of all these he will be confirmed in the rank of sub-lieutenant, but will not be eligible for the rank of lieutenant till he has completed two years' service from the date of examination in seamanship. The committee condemn the whole present system of naval education from the first collection of the raw material to the advanced classes provided for gunnery and torpedo lieutenants who obtain first-class certificates. The fault lies, they find, in the want of due relation between the several parts of the system.

PASTEUR'S TREATMENT OF HYDROPHOBIA.

DR. CHARLES R. DRYSDALE, senior physician to the Metropolitan Free Hospital, writes as follows from Paris :—

Having felt some uncertainty as to the efficacy of M. Pasteur's process for combating that fatal disease hydrophobia, I came here some days ago to study the question and the evidence on the spot. I hasten to say that all my doubts as to the validity of this greatest of modern discoveries have been dispelled, and for the following reasons :—M. Grancher, who has made a careful analysis of the cases treated up to the 16th of June at the Rue Vauquelin, informed me that of ninety-six patients bitten by dogs (the disease of which was certified either by the inoculation of other animals after their death with the brain or spinal cord proving fatal, or by the fact that some animal bitten by the dog had succumbed to hydrophobia), of these ninety-six cases only one died subsequently to the curative inoculations. This gives a death-rate of only 1·04 per cent. Again, 644 patients had been bitten by dogs the madness of which was certified to by the veterinary practitioner of the commune, and out of these there were three deaths, which gives a death-rate of only 0·46 per cent. Taking these two categories together, the death-rate was only 0·75 per cent., whereas from a very accurate series of statistics collected by M. Leblanc, veterinary practitioner of the city of Paris, it results that, as a rule, 16 per cent. of such cases may be expected to succumb to hydrophobia. The value, then, as M. Grancher says, of the curative process of M. Pasteur may be represented as twenty-three times as great as that of all other treatments. I may add that, with the exception of the prick with the fine-pointed injection syringe, patients have no other annoyance to complain of, as there are absolutely no symptoms, and ten punctures on ten successive days are sufficient. To me the question is therefore judged, and all who are in danger should submit to this little operation.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 27.

CONSOLS in London yesterday were ¼ dearer at 101⅜, and a similar improvement has taken place in French Rentes in Paris, which are now quoted at 110⅜.

In General Produce the only change reported by Reuter is a partial decline of 3d. per quarter in Calcutta Rapeseed.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday was quiet in tone, the day's business totalling 8,000 bales, including 400 Surats. Arrivals were unaltered, and in spot quotations the only movement was an advance of 1-16d. in Fine Omra, which after all can only be nominal, as the quality is practically out of supply. From New York a decline of 1-16 cent is quoted in ready Mid-Uplands and 5 points in Futures.

Our market here to-day has been dull in tone, and at least Re. 1 per candy easier in price. We have not heard of any business having been done in ready Cotton, nor for the matter of that in future deliveries either, but there would be buyers at a further slight reduction, and the local mills continue steadily in the market.

WHEAT and SEEDS are unaltered in every respect. Of the former there are still a good many old contracts to complete, which absorb the bulk of the comparatively free arrivals, but new business is only being done in ready parcels, dealers declining to commit themselves to future delivery at present on almost any terms. The receipts of produce into Bombay during Sunday and Monday were as follows :—

Cotton	2,89 bales.
Wheat	4,836 cwts.
Linseed	10,114 ,,
Rapeseed	3,54 ,,
Poppy Seed	7,016 ,,

FREIGHTS show no change, and we have not heard of any special business having been done to-day. Current rates are :—

		Meast.	Wheat.	Measst.
Liverpool	Ready	22 . 6d.	16s. 3d.	20s. Aug.
London	,,	17s. 6d.		15s.
Op n Charter	,,	20s		
Havre	,,	21s. 3d. July.	18s. 9d. to 20s. August.	
Antwerp	,,	21s. 3d. July.		
Marseill s	,,			
Genoa	,,	27s. 6d.	at 2s.	
Trieste-Venice	,,	25s.		

EXCHANGE.—Bar Silver in London has declined to 43½d per oz., at which it is equivalent to about 1s. 4 11-16d. per rupee, but except in the way of confirming the downward tendency already apparent, this can scarcely be said to have exercised any real influence on rates. As usual on Mail day we have had only a limited business passing, and a further decline has been established of 1-16d. in Bank Bills and 1-32d. in Credits. For future delivery the disposition is still more in favour of buying than selling. Credits for delivery next March have been negotiable, but 1s. 4 15-32d. is the best quotation for bank telegraphic, October delivery. Ready rates at the close are :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4⅞d	per rupee.
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 4 13-16d	,,
Credits ,, ,,	1s. 4 15-16d	,,
Francs ,, ,,	1·78	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER remains without quotable change at Rs. 97½ for Fours and Rs. 100⅞ for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES.—Bank of Bombays continue in request, and have now advanced to Rs. 731¼. In Press Companies we note an improvement of Rs. 2½ in Mofussils. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are firmer again, partly on account of the easier tendency in money and in part to the weaker tone of the Cotton market. A very general improvement of Rs. 2½ to Rs. 5 per share has taken place, and in Maneckjee Petits and Mazagon the advance is Rs. 10 per share. Bombay Saw Mills have recovered to Rs. 200. Bapty Bros., Ld., have receded to Rs. 7 per share discount. There are buyers of Treacher and Co., Ld., again at Rs. 1,060.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	2½ p.ct	731¼
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	825xd.
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	580
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	130
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	80,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£60
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	112xd.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	1,000
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	450
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	430
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,080
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 2	250
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	500xd.
Bre d's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	20	Rs. 1	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	0	125	125	..	180
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 60	680
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	1	150
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs 10	1 375
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8 500	Rs. 150	1,950
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45	700
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	40
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	450	Rs. 40	375
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	225
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	25	..	107½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	...	435
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	..	550
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	115
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	5 0
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 7	640
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,250
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	2	00
Volkart Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	670

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,308	1,000	1,000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	505
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	..	113
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	390
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,0	..	695
Bellary S.&W.Co.,Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	600
Bhowunggur Mills	9,0 0	100	100	...	1
Bo.Cotton Mf'g Co.,Ld.	600	500	500	..	450
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,0	Rs. 40	960
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	20	..	180
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	5	Rs 25	870
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	665
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	..	640
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,0	Rs. 75	645
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,00	Rs. 25	952½
Dhurumsey S.&W.Co	3,000	2,000	2,0	..	1,½
Daun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,	Rs. 75	1,085xd
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	50	Rs. 25	730
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	620
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	..	134½
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	920
Hingunghat Mill Co.	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	700
Hydrabad Spinning Co.	700	1,000	50	Rs. 2	915
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs. 25	455
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	500	Rs. 45	1,245
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,000	Rs. 30	615
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	500	500	..14-5-7	400
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	500	Rs. 25	1,1 2½
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	950
Khatau Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	910
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,0	10	Rs. 5	61
ad as United	500	0 0	1,	Rs. 125	2,85
Mahalukshmi	650	1.0	1.00	..	680
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,	1,0	20	1,2
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	2	..	177½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,00	Rs. 50	1,465xd.
National Spinning	600	1,	1,00	..	56
Malgaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,0	100	...	100
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	,000	1,000		675
New Great Eastern	1 50	1,000	1,000	..	905
Oriental	5,72	625	625	..	570
People of India S. & W. Company	..	250	250	..	200
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,0	500	500		90
Queen Spinning	800	1,00	1,000	Rs. 20	957½
Ripon	641	1,000	1,0	Rs. 60	890
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,00	1,000		1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	Rs. 17½	500
S mills	675	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1 30
Soonderdas	650	1,0	1,000	..	725
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,21	25	250	...	272½
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	510
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,00	...	750
Luxmidas Khimji S. W. Co.	770	1,000	1,000	..	825

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	125	1000
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,0 0	..	1,040
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,00	1,000	70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	00	1,725

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	..	..	£15
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	..	£100	..	..	£160½

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown&Co Ld.	1,000	200	200	10 p.c.	190
	750	200	150		145
Badham, Pile &Co.Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 18	132
Bapty Co., Ld.	325	200	165	Rs. 20	168
Barton & Co., Ld.	,000	00	1 0	10 2-3p.c	25
Do. New issue	500		37	10 2-3p.c	25
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c.	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p. ct.	650
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	200
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	126
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2 875
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	45	712½
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.ct.	102
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	22
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	100	...	122½
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	9½	110
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 11	9
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	..	11½
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	500	500	300	...	...
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	336
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	16 p.ct	98xd
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	40	Rs. 43	2xd
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct	9
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	9
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7	119
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	...	21
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	8 p. s	88
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 16	322½
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	60	Rs. 18	71
Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	100	100	..	97
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	..	70
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	2	Re 1	9½
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	50	50	9	1,0 0
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 1	170xd
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	125	100	12 p.c	135
M. M. Mody & Co	2,000	200	200	15	207½

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

GREENE—June 24, at 11, C e ham-place, Brighton, the wife of Captain Sheppey Greene, late 19th Hussars, of a son.

SAMPSON—June 27, at 8, Linden-gardens, Bayswater, the wife of W Winn Sampson, Captain 7th Battalion King's Royal Rifles, of a son.

TODD—June 22, at Southsea, the wife of Lieut-Colonel T F Todd, 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment, of a daughter.

WHITEHEAD—June 26th, at St Catherine's Southsea, the wife of Major Edmund Whitehead, South Lancashire Regiment, of a daughter.

WILLIAMS—June 21, at Stoke House, Farndon-Road, Oxford, the wife of Commander Arthur Penry Williams, R N, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BLOOMFIELD—PLAYFAIR—June 23, at St Peter's Church, Cranley-gardens, Major Bloomfield, late Inniskilling Dragoons, to Ethel, daughter of the Right Hon Sir Lyon Playfair, K C B, M P.

FELGATE—ROWLEY—June 23, at Chelsea, M Percy St G Felgate, of Darjeeling, India, to Eveline F L A daughter of the late Captain John A Rowley, late Prince Albert's 13th Light Infantry.

HARMAN—NORRIS—June 26, at St Philip's, Kensington Major J Frederick Harman, Royal Artillery, to Nellie, second daughter of James Norris, of Castle Hill, Bletchingly.

PRATT—HORNBY—June 26, at Racton, Sussex, Arthur Spencer Pratt, Captain Royal Artillery, to Emily Frances, eldest daughter of Admiral Sir Geoffrey T Phipps Hornby, G C B, A D C.

DEATHS.

EDMONDSTOUNE—July 3, at Belvidere-Weston, near Ross, Major-General John (retired) late of 32nd Light Infantry (Lucknow Regiment), Herefordshire.

GIMSON—June 27, at Oakcroft, Gipsy-hill, Herbert Thomas Gimson, Lieut. Royal Navy, aged 44.

HUNTER—June 29, at 17, Orsett-terrace, Hyde Park, Sarah, daughter of the late Captain Patrick Hunter, H E I C S., aged 83.

HYDE June 24, suddenly, George Hyde, R N R, late Commander Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

LEET—June 18, at Bandon, County Cork, Charlotte Elizabeth (Lizzie), wife of Colonel W Knox Leet, V C, Commanding 2 d Battalion Prince Albert's Somersetshire Light Infantry, Mandalay, Burma.

MONCKTON—June 21, at Vevey, Lieut Augustus G Monckton, Royal Marine Light Infantry, younger son of Lieut-Colonel Hon H M Monckton, late 3rd Hussars, aged 2 .

POTTER—July 4, at Brighton, Mr William, of Cleveland square, Hyde Park, formerly of Shanghai, aged 58.

POWYS—June 27, at Queen Anne's-Grove, Bedford Park, Helen, wife of Colonel H L Powys, late 2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry, and eldest daughter of the Bishop of Limerick.

ROSTAN—June 21, at Kensington, Cephas Margaret, widow of the late James Rostan, aged 68.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

HALDANE—July 19, at Bareilly, Lieutenant E H V Haldane, 30th P I, Transport Officer, Sipri Circle.

JOSEPH—July 22, at Cawnpore, John Cecil Reynolds, the dearly loved son of G J Joseph, Executive Engineer, P W D, aged 6 months.

STAINES—July 24, at Allahabad, Florence Daisy, the dearly loved child of Lieutenant Jas Staines, D A C, Transport Department, and Maria, his wife, aged 11 months and 20 days.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to Bombay Gazette Office.

"EUREKA" SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES supplied after examination by Mr. Lazarus' System are warranted to be the most perfect fitting, the coolest, and the most beneficial in the World.
Mofussil residents to get properly suited, should obtain my new sight test. (Price 2 annas.)

N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST-OPTICIAN, BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD DUFFERIN, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., P.C.G.M.S.I., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
No. 28, Meadow-street, BOMBAY. | No. 1, Mango Lane, CALCUTTA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.
We also state as a Caution to the Public, that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other Houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurtemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

HIGHEST AWARDS AT ALL THE LEADING EXHIBITIONS.
LONDON "INVENTIONS EXHIBITION" 1885.
GOLD MEDAL.
WITH FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE.
(THE ONLY FIRM OF THAT NAME THAT OBTAINED A GOLD MEDAL.)
FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Pianos arrives regularly at the end of every month
Plain Square .... Rs. 792
Sympathetic Square 864
Boudoir or Concert Piano (on three legs) .. ,, 1,500
TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH ON DELIVERY.
N.B.—None genuine unless bearing the name of "SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE" IN FULL.
The Hire System being greatly in vogue, and also an easy mode of ultimately possessing a Piano, MARCKS and Co. are prepared to offer the following advantageous terms, viz :—
Plain Square Piano .... Rs. 35-0 per month for 21 months
Sympathetic Square .... ,, 38-0 ,, ,,
Boudoir (on three Legs) .. ,, 70-0 ,, ,,
Tin Lined Case .... Rs. 25 Extra.
DELIVERED FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION
at Bombay or Poona.
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
Poona : East.-St. 1. Bombay : 43, Esplanade Road.

SASSOON INSTITUTE AND LIBRARY BOMBAY.
(TWO DOORS FROM WATSON'S HOTEL.)
FOUNDED OCTOBER 1847.
THIS Society, ESTABLISHED for the DIFFUSION of SCIENTIFIC, LITERARY and MECHANICAL KNOWLEDGE, possesses a Library containing upwards of 10,000 books, to which the best new works are being constantly added. The Reading Room is well supplied with the illustrated and other papers including the CALCUTTA, MADRAS, and PUNJAB papers, and the best Magazines are also provided for the use of Members.
SUBSCRIPTION :—Life Members, Rs. 150 ; Ordinary Members, Rs. 6 per quarter. Visitors to Bombay are allowed the use of the Reading Room on payment of Rs. 2 per month, or 8 annas per week.
A LIST OF NEW BOOKS RECEIVED IS PUBLISHED IN THIS COLUMN EVERY MONDAY.

JUST RECEIVED.
A SAMPLE SHIPMENT OF THE ORIGINAL PATENT
DOUBLE WOVEN WIRE MATTRESS.
Orders are now being registered by
JOHN ROBERTS & CO.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1886.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL is not likely to be Secretary for State of India in the new Cabinet. It is reported that he will be Chancellor of the Exchequer, and that in that capacity he will lead the House of Commons. The report is not altogether astonishing. In the making of Cabinets it is held almost as an axiom that he who has had experience in a particular office is thereby disqualified for resuming charge of that office. Mr. Smith, for instance, made a fairly successful First Lord of the Admiralty ten years ago; therefore he was made Secretary of State for War in the Conservative Administration last year. But in this case the necessities of the coming Government in the House of Commons rather than in the India Office have been taken into account. An arrangement in which Lord Randolph Churchill would play second fiddle in the House to a politician of the peculiar stamp of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach could not last long. Sir Michael, though he can on occasion put energy into his work—as when he so successfully "drew" Mr. Gladstone concerning the Foreign Office meeting—is not a strong Parliamentary man. He is a poor debater, and is wanting in the tactical ingenuity and the ready resource without which the leadership of a party is impossible. Lord Randolph would have supplanted him, perhaps without knowing it or intending it, before the sessions had advanced far, and it may be as well to make the supplanting a deliberate affair. In this we suppose Mr. Labouchere will see Nemesis. That eccentric politician last year charged Sir Michael Hicks Beach, who is the soul of honour, good faith, and good breeding, with having conspired to deprive Sir Stafford Northcote of the leadership of the House. We know now what Mr. Labouchere is likely to say about the business. But on the whole the change could scacely have been avoided. As for Lord Randolph Churchill's fitness for the leadership, that, like his fitness for anything else, has to be tested. It would be very rash to deny his fitness for any possible charge, except one of modest proportions, and if conciliativeness is wanted next year—as seems likely in view of Mr. Labouchere's eminently impolitic and discreditable recommendation of wholesale obstruction by Parnellites and Gladstonites alike—the Government could not have a representative better fitted for the fighting *rôle*. There is much to be said for the new arrangement. Whether it will answer is another question.

THE report of Dr. Hewlett, the Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay, on the Health of the Presidency during the year 1885, contains few features of conspicuous interest, most of the sanitary evils with which it deals being general if not normal. Once more we find—and it is strikingly illustrative of the deficiencies in the statistical mechanism at the disposal of the authorities in India—that the registration of births is palpably and seriously defective. It is not better in the towns than in the rural districts—in many cases, indeed, the work is worse done in the towns than in the villages. Thana stands lowest in the scale in this respect, with a recorded birth-rate of only 11·41 per thousand, while Bombay is only twelfth from the bottom of the scale, with a ratio of 18·99, a return manifestly wide of the true birth-rate of a population with an average death-rate during the same year of nearly twenty-eight per thousand. That a fuller registration can be effected is evident from the fact that there are twenty-two towns in the Presidency with a registered birth-rate exceeding thirty per thousand per annum, some of them towns of some importance, such as Broach, with a ratio of 31·97 per thousand, Surat with 34·77, Ahmedabad with 39·46, and Karachi with 44·72. From Thanna, with a birth-rate on paper of less than twelve per thousand per annum, to Sangamner, with 49·23, is a wide range, and one which the Government must take energetic measures to reduce. The Sanitary Commissioner very properly expresses the hope that the Government may be pleased to point out to the Municipalities which have returned such low birth-rates that they are not performing their duty properly by such neglect, and to impress upon them the absolute necessity of much greater attention being paid to the subject. Ten Municipalities get credit from the Commissioner for the attention they have paid to the matter; Bombay is not included amongst them. Until some large improvement has taken place this portion of our vital statistics will be worthless for any serious scientific deduction. What, for instance, is the value of a table which shows in Thana a percentage of 0·50 still-born children to children born alive, while in Bombay the proportion is nearly nine per cent? The assumption, of course, is that the Bombay return is nearer the truth, but in every collectorate in the Presidency save one the return is much more nearly akin to that of Thana than to that of Bombay. In the registration of deaths, which it is true is of more importance than that of births, there is obviously a greater approach to accuracy. The variation, instead of being from eleven and a half per thousand to considerably more than four times as much, is from 14·51 in the Thar and Parkar Collectorate to 37·90 in Broach. No one would accept this as an accurate record, but it is certainly easier to believe the Thana authorities when they report a death-rate of 32·10 per thousand for the year than when they return the births in the town at less than a third that rate. How a population is to be maintained under such conditions is a problem that must be left to the registration authorities to work out. A more startling array of discrepancies could not have been exhibited than appears in the parallel scales given by Dr. Hewlett, the one showing the birth-rate and the other the death-rate in the various town circles in the Presidency. Bombay does not show the most striking discrepancy, but the margin between a birth-rate of 18·99 and a death-rate of 27·89 is broad enough.

Statistics which are in this imperfect state must necessarily be interpreted with great caution. But at least one sanitary inference is deducible from the death returns, and that is that the mortality amongst children under five—42·28 per cent.—is far too high to be consistent with reasonably sanitary conditions. The chapter which Dr. Hewlett devotes to the cholera history of the year is of great interest, though it will probably be read with less attention than the spirited defence which in another part of the report he gives to his contention that the mortality from cholera is increased in Bombay by the lack of hospitals near at hand. The disease was rife in the Presidency during the year, the thirty-seven thousand deaths which occurred from it being about eleven thousand in excess of the mean for the past decade. The mortality was greatest in Sind; in Bombay there were 581 cases, this being 273 below the mean. Ratnagiri presents the most favourable cholera record, the death-rate per thousand per annum of population being only 0·12; in Bombay the rate was 0·75; Poona—the sanitary condition of which is the subject of some useful remarks upon the danger of bringing water into a place without providing the means for carrying it off—showed a ratio of 2·93; Thana of 3·21; Belgaum of 4·34, and Karachi, which suffered from a serious cholera visitation last year, 9·50. In the cholera history of the city of Bombay for last year the unusually large proportion of deaths to attacks in the harbour is a noteworthy feature, thirty-three cases in thirty-nine proving fatal. This is a percentage much larger than is shown even in the earliest stages of a cholera epidemic, when the energy of the epidemic is greatest. We think it is impossible to differ from the conclusion at which Dr. Hewlett has arrived that this high percentage arises from the distance which patients have to be carried from the harbour to a hospital. The eminent sanitarian who once told him that "every yard a cholera patient has to be carried adds immensely to his danger" enunciated a truth which points to the necessity not only of making better provision for the treatment near at hand of people seized with cholera in the harbour, but of not forgetting altogether a project upon which the Municipality were bent nearly two years ago for distributing easily accessible cholera hospitals in the various wards of the city. There has been a happy immunity from the disease for some months past, and we should no more bring it back by making due provision against it than we bring down the monsoon showers by going out with an umbrella.

In the fever history of the year the most prominent fact is that 314,237 deaths were entered under that comprehensive heading an increase of 37,248. Bombay, with a death-rate from fever of 8·38 per thousand per annum, stands twelfth amongst the sixty-two towns and cantonments reported upon; the lowest rate is that of Panwell, which returns 3·07. It is a noteworthy fact, and one creditable to the cantonment committees and magistrates, that the cantonments, as rule, stand very well in the list, Ahmednagar coming only second, while Belgaum and Kirkee are close behind it. Ahmedabad is prevented by Nadiad and Viramgam from occupying the place of dishonour in the scale, but a fever mortality of 36·60 per thousand gives the city a "bad eminence" amongst the municipalities of Western India, of which the people of the place seem to be scarcely as conscious as outsiders. A city of seven thousand cess-pits has much to do to bring itself into a moderately sanitary condition. For its drinking water it has to make choice between wells in dangerous proximity with these Khalkowas, and a river which is used for bathing and washing and baser purposes. It is no wonder that, in the words of the Commissioner, the people are dying at a rate which, without being an alarmist, he might truly term appalling, and that there is an enormously high ratio of fevers in the city. At Broach and Surat also a seriously insanitary state of things is reported. In the former instance the Municipality are said to be simply powerless to improve matters, the condition of the Municipal finances precluding any large outlay in sanitary work. With such a report before them will the Government accept the situation, and will they admit that a city with the advantages of Municipal administration is to remain burdened with a death-rate from fever alone of nearly twenty-four per thousand? If no way of escape from such a state of things can be found, have we as yet mastered the first principles of local government? In other words, is *kismet* to have a place in the vocabulary of sanitary administration?

THE Senate of the University of Bombay, for appearance if not for utility's sake, are desirous that the middle class examination scheme prepared long ago by a Committee appointed for that purpose should not be numbered in the long roll of forgotten things, or at all events that it should not be effaced by the report of the Committee about to sit at Poona to inquire into the conditions of admission to subordinate Government appointments. At a meeting of the Senate on Monday evening the Hon. Mr. Latham moved the adoption of the Committee's scheme, and this course after some discussion was agreed to. The objection which was taken to it was that it might be altogether set aside by the recommendations of the Poona Committee, a view of the matter that was urged by, amongst others, Dr. Mackichan and Mr. T. B. Kirkham, the latter urging that the scheme as it stood was open to the fatal objection that instead of encouraging a variety of studies it would turn out students cast in the same educational mould, and that it would impose as severe an examination as the matriculation without giving the same status. He predicted that sooner or later they would be compelled to introduce the new subjects as optional subjects in the matriculation examination itself. This was the conclusion arrived at in the sister University of Calcutta, to which a scheme laid on these lines had been submitted by the Bengal Director of Public Instruction. The scheme of the local Committee, however, was, as we have said, adopted by the Senate, in the belief, amongst other considerations, that it will be of some value for the guidance of the Poona Committee. We shall see hereafter what value the Poona Committee will set upon it.

IT has been, perhaps, an exceptionally fortunate season, cotton having been cheap, and the China market able to take an increasing quantity of yarn, but it may be of some interest to know the results of the working of three of the newest of the Bombay mills during the past six months—mills working with the advantage of the newest machinery. The Ripon Mill, with 20,616 spindles, declares a profit of Rs. 70,649 on the half year, or Rs. 3-6-9 per spindle; the City mill, with 20,616 spindles, Rs. 65,597, a profit per spindle of Rs. 3-2-11; and the Queen Mill, with thirty thousand spindles, a profit of Rs. 85,167, or Rs. 2-13-5 per spindle.

DEPARTURE OF BISHOP MEURIN.

IN obedience to the summons received from the Vatican, Bishop Meurin departed by yesterday's mail steamer, for Rome. One more proof of the regard and esteem in which the Bishop is held by his flock was afforded by the presence of a large number of Roman-Catholics, both laymen and priests, at the Customs Bunder, to bid good-bye to their spiritual chief. His Lordship came to the bunder head in a carriage and pair, accompanied by Father Willy and two other reverend gentlemen, and his arrival was greeted by the band of the St. Mary's School, which was in attendance, striking up an appropriate tune. On his alighting from the carriage, the Bishop was surrounded by his followers, every one eagerly pressing forward to kiss the hand that was offered to them. Dr. Meurin was particularly delighted to see a few native gentlemen at the bunder, among whom was Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, who cordially shook hands with his Lordship, and expressed his fervent wish that he might return soon and in good health to Bombay. As the Bishop took his departure in a steam launch for the mail steamer, he was very heartily cheered.

THE LAND REVENUE REVISION BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to Mr. Yajnik's controversy about the manner in which land revenue settlements are revised, there is one matter which I think worth notice, though it has got none.

In this Presidency every acre of Government land is supposed to be under the charge of an Assistant or Deputy Collector, who is, by courtesy, "a young civilian," but, as a matter of fact, is frequently on the wrong side of five and thirty years old, and of long service in this country.

Now if there is any question as to the levy or remission of land revenue (or, for the matter of that, about any other matter under the sun), these officers are required to report on it, and the actual carrying out of the work is supervised by them.

A good deal of trouble is taken to make them understand "the survey system"; for instance, they have all to serve a short apprenticeship in a Survey Establishment, and as they spend two-thirds of the year among the cultivators, one would suppose that their opinion would some times be worth something. I have not myself been concerned with the fixing of rates of assessment for some years (otherwise, of course, I should not be at liberty to discuss the subject in your columns), and perhaps some change may have been made, in that period, in the practice relating to that operation. But I never myself knew a case in which an Assistant or Deputy Collector "in charge of Districts" was consulted before the Settlement report was made up. It is usually almost too late to consult him afterwards, to any important extent, because of the great delay in submission of the report that would be caused by the correspondence, and it was very rarely done in my day. It happened, a couple of years before the famine, that a Superintendent of Survey wished an Assistant Collector to be present at the introduction a revised assessment in a certain taluka in the Deccan, which the other was too busy to do at that time* much to the Superintendent's dissatisfaction, who proceeded to argue the point, and finally said, "It would do you a lot of good to see the introducing of the new rates." "It would do you and the country a deal more good," quoth his neighbour, "if you saw what trouble I have to get in the old ones."

There have been very considerable remissions of assessment in that taluka since that day, and they have not been altogether confined, I believe, to the "famine years."—Yours, &c.,

KESWAL.

* He would have been a mere spectator, unable even to offer an opinion.

II.

SIR,—Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar has surely fallen into a slip when he talks of the "standard of comfort" of the Kunbi, who often gets no second meal, and whose wardrobe consists of a *langoti* and a *kambli*. What is the story told by the Deccan riots and the Commission that sat upon them? And also by the indebtedness of the peasant? All the while, too, Mr. "J. U." argues on this same side. Is it not then clear he has fallen into a slip, as regards a rise in the "standard of comfort," which I hope he will explain?—Yours, &c.,

July 27. DHONDU.

SHIVAJI'S DEATH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At p. 14 of the "Outlines of the History of India (7th Ed.), compiled from various sources," printed at the Examiner Press, and used in the St. Xavier schools, it is stated of Shivaji, the founder of the Mahratta power, that "in 1685 he was with great splendour crowned Raja of the Marathas, and died in 1680 from poison given him by his wife."

Now all authorities, native and European, that I have heard of, ascribe Shivaji's death to a disorder brought on by physical overwork, and so I am curious to know the "source" from which the compiler of these "outlines of history" is led to trace that event to *poison given him by his wife*, in justice to whose memory I hope the assertion will be made good or corrected.—Yours, &c.,

July 28. MAHRATTA.

CONGRESS OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

LONDON, JULY 9.

ON the 6th and 7th July, there was held at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, a conference of the Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire. The Congress was called by the London Chamber, the president of which body, Mr. J. H. Tritton, took the chair at these meetings. Representatives from Chambers in pretty well every part of the world were present, including the following: Bombay, Mr. J. K. Bythell; Singapore, Mr. W. Adamson; Madras, Mr. J. W. Law; Bengal, Mr. J. J. J. Keswick.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC REFORM.

Considerable discussions took place upon the following resolution :—"That the reduction of the Anglo-Indian and Colonial postal and telegraph charges, and the neutralization of cables be commended to H. M.'s Government and to the Governments of the various Colonies as desirable in the interests of the Empire and of international commerce; that this Congress strongly urges H. M.'s Government to advance such objects when possible by international treaty and by inviting the joint action of the Colonial and Indian Governments thereon. In this view the Congress particularly points to the desirability of the assimilation of the minimum rate of Colonial and Indian postal tariffs to that of the International Postal Union."

Mr. J. K. Bythell (Bombay Chamber of Commerce) said that he was instructed by his Chamber to say that in their opinion, if the telegraph companies would make a material reduction of, say, 20 per cent., it would be fully recouped by the increase of business which would assuredly follow. In spite of the Codes it often happened that in telegraphing something out of the common people were obliged to telegraph literally. He could say from his own experience that commercial men were frequently deterred from telegraphing simply because of the excessive cost. He could speak authoritatively upon that, because the firm with which the was connected did business to the amount of many thousands of pounds a year with the Eastern Telegraph Company. With reference to the proposition that Government should guarantee the Companies an income equivalent to the average of the past three years' earnings, he was not prepared off-hand to express an opinion upon that. Previous speakers had expressed the opinion that in consequence of the great abuse of the Code system, it would have to be discontinued. He was quite sure that without codification the cost of telegraphing would be quite prohibitory.

Mr. William Adamson (Singapore) maintained that the proper use of the Code system was necessary. If the companies attempted to do away with it they would interrupt the trade of the world to such an extent as to raise a public outcry. In an active business connected with India he found that the charge for telegraphing amounted as a rule to 6s. 6d. on each operation. It was quite a common practice in London to buy to-day in Calcutta and Bombay and Singapore, 25 tons of stuff which may necessitate the use of eight or nine words, and sell it to-morrow on the market in London. That transaction, doing it in the cheapest possible manner, had to bear the expense of at least four telegraphic words. Therefore he maintained that if the Code system were interfered with, there would be such an outcry that even the Eastern Telegraph Company would not be able to stand against it.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

The Birmingham Chamber submitted the following resolution :—"This Congress recognizes that the diminishing supply of gold during recent years has been an important factor in the existing depression of trade, and believes that the remonetization of silver would afford some relief to this state of things."

Mr. J. K. Bythell (Bombay Chamber of Commerce) said: As I am here from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, I cannot speak entirely from an independent point of view; at the same time I will just take the opportunity of saying that although I have studied bi-metallic literature very closely for some time past, I am not yet converted to their doctrines. As the time allowed me for speaking is limited to ten minutes, I shall confine what I have to say to India. In the very able paper by Mr. Hucks Gibbs, I see that there are three or four statements made with regard to India. He says: "Our commerce with India is impeded." I dispute that altogether; our trade in India is larger now than ever it has been before. Then he says that the fall in silver has enabled India to be a larger customer for your goods. The exchange during the last six months has been more than it ever has been before, and singularly enough the export of cotton goods to India has gone up by leaps and bounds. There is no difficulty whatever in negotiating any transaction either in shipping goods from India, or in shipping products out to India, in securing your exchange, and I don't think that trade is in the slightest degree paralysed; in fact, I was in India before the Telegraph line was completed, and we had greater fluctuations in the Rupee in those days, because we had not the telegraph then we have now. I myself have known it vary two or three pence in the twelve months, that was in 1885 or 1856. Then with regard to what Mr. Gibbs says about developing the manufactures and telling Lancashire to beware, I all have along from my experience of the cotton trade in India thought that India is bound to supply not only herself but also the surrounding countries with all goods made out of Indian-grown cotton. As soon as she tries to do anything in fine goods then Lancashire with her American cotton will beat her, but with regard to anything that can be made economically out of Indian cotton, which, with unlimited supply of the cheapest labour in the world, and skilled labour as it is now, will be able to compete in respect to those goods whatever England may do with regard to silver. You see I am confining myself to facts, because in connection with all these bi-metallist lectures, all sorts of statements are made in regard to India, and it is not often that one has an opportunity of referring to actual facts. A great deal has been said of late about the loss to the Indian Government. It is said there is a heavy loss to the Government of India. Mr. Gibbs refers to the heavy loss to the Government of India, which receives its taxes in silver and has to pay its debts in gold. Well, of course, I admit that, but at the same time I am sorry to say the Government greatly exaggerates its losses. I do not know whether it is because the leading officials—including the Chancellor of the Exchequer, or as we call him, the Finance Minister—are bi-metallists, but they do put the loss before you in an incorrect form. Any man who takes up one of the Budget statements, and does not wade through a mass of explanation, is led utterly astray as to the actual position of the Government of India in this matter. There has been a change in the accounts this year, but still the thing is not made quite clear. Prior to this year they assumed that the rupee ought to have been two shillings, and they put down everything as loss when they drew in London at a lower rate. The Finance Minister, Sir Auckland Colvin, who talks about the state of semi-bankruptcy in which the Government of India is, speaks of the loss by exchange as being £4,800,000 this year. To begin with, that is taking what they call their conventional rate of ten rupees per sovereign in order to make the accounts clear, so that the £4,800,000, if you take the rate of exchange at 2s.—really only amounts to £3,600,000. That is the loss taken in sterling—but then it is wrong to take it in sterling. It is taken by comparing the actual rate which they expect to obtain this year, 1s. 6d. with 2s. You might just as well compare it with 2s. 6d., and make the loss £10,000,000 at once. One of the largest of the items of remittance, five per cent. on nearly £100,000,000 of capital, is with respect of interest on the guaranteed railways. That money is booked with the railway companies at the contract rate of 1s. 10d. If they draw at 1s. 6d. certainly they lose 4d., but not 6d. Why put it at 6d. when it is only 4d.? In the same way they raised a sterling loan last year at the average rate of 1s. 6½d. If they have to remit the loan this year at 1s. 5½d., there is a loss of 1d., but it is not a loss of 7d. As to the payment for stores and railway materials and so forth, all those things are contracted for simultaneously at prices which as measured in gold are enormously depreciated. They get the advantage, because they pay in the depreciated silver. The one thing balances the other, but there is no loss by exchange on an item like this. I might as well if I went to Manchester to-day, and bought 100 bales of piece-goods, and had to draw at 1s. 5d. instead of 1s., say that I had been losing 7d. in every 2s. The thing is absurd. If the rate falls 5 per cent. then they are 5 per cent. out in their budget calculation. But then you must take into consideration to counter balance that, the revenue they receive by the fall in silver. Mr. Gibbs seems to think that silver has been a very important element in developing the exports. This has had a great deal to do with it, but nevertheless the opening of the Suez Canal, and the cheapening of steam traffic rates, and the development of railways, have all had a great deal to do with the development of exports. If the silver has been an important factor in developing the exports of India, it has, on the other hand, brought an immense revenue into the Exchequer in the way I have mentioned, because all these things are carried immense distances by railway, and practically almost every rupee taken by the Railway Companies goes into the pockets of the Government. There is a small division of surplus profits, but as the railways are all either guaranteed by Government, or are State undertakings, all the revenue does go into the coffers of the Government. This development of exports has brought immense tracts of country under cultivation. That means additional revenue to the Government, because the land belongs to the Government, and is immediately taxed, so that in considering this matter you have not only to take into consideration the misstatements that are made as to the actual loss, but also the increase brought about by the development of trade. I have not been in India for three years, but I wrote out to Bombay to ask the Bombay Chamber of Commerce their opinion upon this matter, and they have written to me instructing me not to vote for bi-metallism because they think it would do harm to India.

Mr. Adamson (Singapore): Like Mr. Bythell, I shall speak from the point of view of my own Chamber, and anything I say will have this advantage, that it will have been derived from experience. I am bound to say that when I applied to our Chamber for instructions on this matter, they returned the answer that they did not wish to be committed to bi-metallism on the one hand, or to mono-metallism on the other. I think that shows the great difference of opinion that exists in the community. In the absence of any delegate from the Chamber of Penang, I think I may venture to speak on behalf of that Chamber. The Straits Settlement, I think, ranks third or fourth in trade amongst our colonies. The whole of the 35 millions of trade which that colony has is based on a silver currency, and very good reasons must be advanced if any change is to take place. No doubt the same disadvantage does ensue when Government servants are paid their salaries in silver, and when merchants are paid for their goods in silver; but the point slurred over and whittled away by bi-metallism altogether is the great advantage which the Government derives from the falling in the value of silver. If the value of silver goes down to-day in London, the difference goes to the advantage of the people in Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and all over the East. That is a very important fact. Of course where the shoe pinches is, that the Manchester man does not have the same advantage. I think we must recognize clearly the enormous advantage which it is to India, to the cultivators, to all those who produce anything that is wanted in this country, to get a cheap supply of silver. With regard to the Straits Settlement, for instance, nobody can deny that since silver has become cheap there has been a state of prosperity there which was previously perfectly unknown. When I speak of the Straits Settlement, I include in that the tract of land extending right away to New Guinea. Over the whole of that country, including Java, which is under Dutch rule, unquestionably the low prices of silver have had an enormous effect on the prosperity of the country. Mr. Gibbs asserts that this benefit it is purely temporary. I say that if the man who cuts down jungle and opens up a country to cultivation, even supposing that years hence he gets a lower price for his products, does he not get an immediate advantage, besides permanently affecting by his extended cultivation the whole face of the country? It seems to me idle to contend that the people of India, or I will say of the Straits Settlement, do not get a great and permanent benefit, because at some future time there may be a set-off in the shape of a rise in silver to a certain extent. Mr. Gibbs pointed out that there was a considerable loss to one important interest in this country, viz., the cotton interest, and he said, let Lancashire look to it. Well, I say, let Lancashire look to it. I maintain, as a dealer in Manchester goods, that the Manchester people, the weavers of cotton, have had an enormous share in the prosperity which has come to England. As Mr. Bythell pointed out, in considering our transactions at the present say, we must not go back to 2s. a rupee. If I buy goods in Manchester to-day and ship them to Singapore, I do it with a knowledge of what the exchange is, and my loss is not the difference between the present rate of exchange and some old rate that existed twenty years ago, it is the difference between the rate to-day and the rate at the time I get my money back. I would submit for your consideration this important point. What has been the advantage to India in consequence of the fall of silver? What has been the advantage that Manchester has gained in the larger demand for her goods? I say it is very great, and I speak as a man having dealings in Manchester goods. Again, the fall in exchange is not always due to the deficient supply of silver. You have a very remarkable instance of that during the last six months. About six months ago we were under a great cloud; it was not known what the Americans were going to do with silver, and the rate of exchange went down to what we all considered a very low point. Since that time that cloud has been removed, yet there has been a continued decline in the Indian rate of exchange. At present, natural causes are at work to counteract that decline, *i.e.*, we pay more rupees to the people of India for their products, and therefore stimulate the shipments to this country; if we had bi-metallism the effect would be that people in the East would settle their accounts by shipping rupees to this country; and I ask myself as a business man what would be the effect on the treasury of this country of having large quantities of silver sent over here? In conclusion I would impress upon you that arguments based upon what was the state of things 20 years ago are perfectly worthless.

After a prolonged discussion, the resolution was put to the meeting and declared carried. Mr. Bythell demanded a poll, and on this being taken, each Chamber having only one vote, the resolution was passed by 28 votes to 15.

During the two days which the Congress sat, a great deal of other business was transacted, but nothing of a special interest to Indian readers.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

LONDON, JULY 27.

It is currently believed that Lord Randolph Churchill will be appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer in the new Ministry, and will be the leader of the Conservative Party in the Commons.

CHINA AND GERMANY.

The Marquis Tseng has gone to Kissingen to visit Prince Bismarck.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

LONDON, JULY 26.

The third report of the Royal Commission to enquire into the depression of trade has been issued. It expresses the opinion that the question of the depreciation in the value of silver merits early and separate examination with reference to currency as a whole, and with reference to the home monetary system and its relations to India, the Colonies and foreign countries.

SERIOUS RIOTS IN AMSTERDAM.

AMSTERDAM, JULY 27.

Serious Socialist riots took place here all yesterday, and quiet was only thoroughly restored this morning. The rioters succeeded in erecting barricades, and the Police being unable to cope with them, the Military were called out, and after firing repeated volleys succeeded in dispersing the mobs. The casualties were heavy, 14 being killed and 76 wounded badly, of whom 40 were police.

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 27.

The decennial festival of the Indian Association was celebrated with great *eclat* at a meeting attended by upwards of two thousand people, at the Town Hall. A vast procession with colours flying and music, issued from the Town Hall and paraded parts of the town. In the evening a political piece, specially composed for the occasion, called "the new epoch, was enacted before a large assembly of natives and Europeans."

THE NORTON-SULLIVAN CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN A CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 27.

At the High Court to-day, Mr. Justice Muthusawmy and Mr. Justice Brandt made the following order on the petition of the Hon'ble Mr. Sullivan:—On careful consideration of the petition and of the allegations contained in the affidavits filed in connection with it, we call upon Mr. Eardley Norton as an advocate on this Court, under the provisions of section 10 of the Letters Patent (amended), to explain within three weeks from the date on which this order is served upon him, the matters urged against him.

ACCIDENT ON THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 27.

Owing to the continued downpour the diversions between Umballa and Jagadri on the North-Western Railway have given way. The mails are detained on both sides of the break. The passengers are also unable to cross the Markunda, which has risen several feet and overflooded the rails.

A later telegram states that the breaks are not so serious as at first telegraphed. The mails have been trollied through, and passengers will be conveyed by same means to-morrow morning.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, JULY 27.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Huzara, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast, left here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, JULY 26.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer Valetta arrived here this morning.

The City Line steamer City of Carthage left here for Bombay yesterday afternoon.

C LOMBO, JULY 27.

Mail steamer Bokhara, from Bombag arrived.

LONDON, JULY 26.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

The Manchester market has been steady.

Good Fair Dhollera		3 15-16
4 „	Rupee Paper	68¼
4½ „	„	70¼
3 per cent.	Consols for account	101⅝
3½ „	Sterling Loan	101
4½ „	French Rentes	110½
Bar Silver		43½

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY, NIGHT, 26.

10 p.m.	80·4

TUESDAY, 27.

6 a.m.	79·2
10 a.m.	82·1
2 p.m.	83·8
4 p.m.	83·1

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Scott made a decree *nisi* for divorce at the High Court yesterday in the case of Anne Reid *vs.* John Reid, captain of the steamship Cornelia now at Penang. The parties were married at Ahmedabad in October 1867, when the respondent was a fitter in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. Railway and passed under the name of John Watts. He made a little money, and in March 1869, the wife and husband went to Scotland and lived until March 1879 at Perth. Respondent then went to Burma in command of the steam-ship Cornelia, leaving his wife with his parents at Perth. He sent her letters and remittances until January 1881, when he wrote to say that he was about to return home. The wife went to London to meet him, but he did not return; and having no money, she went into service as a domestic servant. In October 1884, she returned to live with her mother at Jubbulpore, and afterwards ascertained that the respondent had committed bigamy by going through the form of marriage at Mergui with a Miss de Castro, who had been living with him as his wife in various places in Burma and Penang. Respondent had deserted petitioner from January 1881; there was no issue of the marriage, and the wife now prayed for a divorce on the ground of adultery and bigamy committed by respondent. His Lordship made a decree *nisi* for divorce with costs. There was no appearance for the respondent.

AN application was made to Mr. Justice Scott at the High Court yesterday, to grant leave to the trustees to bid at the sale of the New Dhurumsey Spinning and Weaving Mills by public auction to-morrow. The mill was the only assets of the company, on which the debenture-holders had a lien to the extent of 18 lakhs of rupees. A private offer of 11 lakhs had recently been made for the property; and while there was no chance for the debenture-holders getting enough, there was not the smallest chance for the shareholders to get anything. Mr. Inverarity, on behalf of Mr. Bomonjee Pallonjee Nicholson, opposed the application on the grounds that, if the trustees were allowed to bid at the sale, it would keep off outsiders from attending or bidding; that money was very tight in the market, and that the present was not the time to sell the property; that it was believed to be the object of two or three of the trustees to purchase the property at a low figure, to work the mill themselves for some time; and then, by means of their money and influence, to form a joint stock company and sell the property at a high value and become the agents of the new company on favourable terms. It was, on the other hand, represented that the mill had been stopped some time; that a heavy interest was accruing monthly on the debentures; and that there was no chance of the shareholders getting anything. His Lordship finally granted the trustees leave to bid at the sale.

MR. J. E. O'CONOR is credited with being the writer of the Minute of the Financial Department on the influence of low exchange upon the export trade.

THE Viceroy, on his cold weather tour, will probably keep to the railway from Umballa to Karachi, halting at some important places *en route.* From Karachi he will go by steamer to Broach and thence by rail to Baroda; thereafter to Bombay and onward to Hyderabad.

THE Duke of Connaught has engaged cabins in the P. and O. steamer Bengal, which is to leave London for Bombay on Thursday, Sept. 2. It is not yet decided whether the Duchess will go out with him, or whether she will remain in England for some time longer. In the latter case she will pass the months of September and October at Balmoral with the Queen.

UNDER the auspices of the Commissioner of Agriculture, a lawn-tennis court for natives has been added to the attractions of the Maharaj Bagh at Nagpur. Several native gentlemen have joined the Maharaj Bagh Tennis Club; and as soon as the pleaders have got over the new form of the shoe difficulty, which the rules of the Court present, the popularity of the game will be ensured.

THE following telegram to the Viceroy, dated the 16th July, has been received from Sir Phillip Cunliffe Owen, Secretary to the Royal Commissioners for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition:—

I am requested by the Prince of Wales to inform your Excellency that the Queen-Empress visited the Indian section of the Exhibition this morning, through which she was conducted by Mr. Buck, Commissioner for India. Her Majesty carefully inspected the collections from Hyderabad, Coorg, Mysore, Madras, Burma, Assam, the Central Provinces, Kashmir, Punjab, the North-West Provinces and Oudh, Bengal and Nepal, Bombay and Baroda, the Central India States and the Rajputana States. The Queen also inspected in detail the economic section, (with the value of which Her Majesty was deeply impressed) the silk culture court and the Indian palace. Her Majesty expressed her deep satisfaction in the splendid collections which have been brought together from the many portions of her Indian Empire, and is desirous that your Excellency should make known to the Government of India and to their Highnesses the Princes her appreciation of their generous co-operation. The following gentlemen were presented to Her Majesty:—Major Neville, Commissioner for the Nizam; Colonel LeMesurier, Commissioner for the Maharaja of Mysore; Mr. Bhownuggree, Commissioner for the Thakur Sahib of Bhownugger; Mr. Royle Drs. Watt and Tyler, and Messrs. Wardle and H. S. King."

THE report of the Commission of Inquiry into the Daira scandals has appeared in an Arabic journal at Cairo. Khalif Pasha and six of his subordinates are found guilty of breach of trust and embezzlement of public money, whilst Mr Kelly, the English Controller, is also censured though his French colleague is not mentioned.

"I ANNOUNCED some time ago," says "Atlas" in the *World*, "that Sir Richard Burton was bringing over with him the rest of the MS. of his wonrous *Arabian Nights.* The last volumes will be in the hands of subscribers in August. Meanwhile he is preparing an edition "for the use of schools and families," which will shortly be published. This step, he tells me, is necessary, as two persons are hard at work producing a piratical edition of the work, and the publication in a few days of this "Bowdlerised" edition will preclude them. Sir Richard Burton has thrown up his post at Trieste, and has applied for Tangiers, a station for which he is obviously and eminently suited. This reason alone should be sufficient, as Lord Houghton once remarked to me, to preclude the possibility of his obtaining the Consulate at Tangiers.

Truth writes:—"By way of solving the difficulty of Prince Henry of Battenberg only having a Volunteer uniform to appear in at State functions, and in view of the very proper opposition to his being pitchforked into the Household Cavalry, it is, I hear, in contemplation to make him an hon. colonel of one of the Indian Cavalry regiments. The uniform of these regiments is, to say the least of it, picturesque. Besides, it would make him exceptionally conspicuous, which he certainly is not at present. The mere question of his right to don such a uniform need not be discussed, as it is on a par with his right to appear in the garb of an English Volunteer."

A SCOUT who had reached Kordofan after traversing the country to the south, and who arrived in Cairo on July 6, reports that on the 6th of June the friendly Sheikh Saleh, of the Kabbabish tribe, surprised the camp of the rebels under Abbul Mejeed, at Haffeer, near Dongola, and put the whole of them to the sword. The general impression the messenger gathered during his journey through the Soudan is that the rebels intend to advance against Egypt in the autumn. Their head-quarters at present are at Meram, to the south of Dongola.

INTELLIGENCE has been received at Tiflis of the capture of a band of brigands under the leadership of a chief named Kiarim, which on the 1st instant committed a number of robberies on the great Erivan mail route between the stations of Elenovka and Jachta. The outrages were committed in the space of less than two hours, and along a stretch of road only two versts in length. Nearly sixty persons and several vehicles were stopped and plundered. Among those robbed were forty Armenian Turks who were returning from Etchmiadzin, a Bishop of Etchmiadzin, a lawyer named Tshubenko and his wife, M. Mirimanoff, the proprietor of a gymnasium in Tiflis, and several merchants. Two merchants were killed and one was severely injured by the brigands.

NEWS has been received of the death of Colonel Cherry, at Suakim. The death was caused by sunstroke.

AT Ashton-under-Lyne, the two candidates received the same number of votes, viz., 3,049. The Mayor therefore gave his casting vote in favour of Mr. J. E. W. Addison, the Conservative candidate, who was declared to have been elected.

ANOTHER attempt to murder has been made in a train near Aix-les Bains. While the train was passing through a tunnel a gentleman was attacked by another passenger. After a long struggle he was able to overcome his aggressor, an Italian. The assailant tried to jump out of the train, but was prevented and given into custody at the next station.

THE Canadian authorities have imposed fines of 400 dollars each upon three American schooners, although their offences were scarcely more serious than those committed by The Sisters in American waters, and the American authorities remitted the fine in that case. The owners refuse to pay the fines, and have appealed to Washington.

THE Prime Minister of Victoria, acting on behalf of Victoria and in conjunction with the other colonies, has forwarded through the Governor, Sir Henry Loch, a cordial invitation to the Prince of Wales to visit Australia next year on the occasion of the Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition. The Governor transmitted the invitation to Lord Rosebery, assuring him that a visit from his Royal Highness would give the liveliest pleasure to the Australian colonies.

A DEPUTATION from the new Boer Republic in Zululand waited upon Sir Arthur Havelock, Governor of Natal, on July 5. The interview was without effect, and a complete deadlock now exists. The Boers claim 800 farms under the title-deeds already issued, and also the suzerainty over the whole of Zululand, except the reserve. The negotiations have been stopped, the Governor insisting on cutting off 250 farms and refusing to concede the suzerainty. The Boers are willing, if 800 farms be allowed them, to abandon the claim to the suzerainty, subject to the consent of the Zulus.

A TERRIFIC explosion has occurred at the Atlantic Dynamite Company's Works, M'Cainsville, New Jersey. Of ten men who were in the mixing-house no recognizable fragment has been found, and a dozen others were wounded. The concussion was felt twenty miles away, and much glass was broken within a radius of five miles. About 2,500 lb. exploded, excavating a space over 50 ft. square and 6 ft. deep. Other factory buildings, 100 ft. away, were demolished. Portions of human remains were picked up from three-quarters of a mile to a mile away.

JUDGING by the letter published by the *Politische* from its semi-official correspondent at St. Peterburg, Russia (the Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* remarks) means mischief in Bulgaria. The hatred prevailing at Court there against Prince Alexander is as intense as ever. Among other things, the writer above mentioned intimates that in the view of the Russian Government "a complete union between Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia, as announced by Prince Alexander would mean the disintegration of Turkey and a general war about the division of the spoils. Such a war, however, Russia, in the interest of peace, is bound to prevent at all costs. The pride shown by Prince Alexander is most offensive to Russia, while the Sultan's bearing towards the Prince, to say the least, has a very strange appearance, especially when considered along with Turkey's continued armaments." Russia, continues the writer, "cannot permit the unlawful proceedings of Prince Alexander to stand, nor allow the Porte to second him. M. de Onou the other day presented a Russian Note on this question at Constantinople. This is a first warning to the Porte, which in the interests of peace ought to share the opinions of the Russian Government. Russia, at all events, will bring the necessary pressure to bear in Sophia and Constantinople to secure due respect for existing treaties and the will of Europe. Without taking separate action Russia will proceed with energy in backing up these reminders."

OBOKITCH, the Montenegrin agent in Constantinople, has informed the Porte that the Albanian Mussulman inhabitants of several villages in the districts of Kolashin and Biclopoljie, forming a strong force, crossed the River Tara on the 2nd inst., attacked several Montenegrin villages, and, after pillaging a number of houses and killing some of the inhabitants, took the elders of the villages prisoners. A party of Montenegrins who hastened to the spot put the Albanians to flight. A portion of them succeeded in escaping across the river, but the remainder took refuge in some houses in the vicinity, which were immediately surrounded by the Montenegrins. The Albanians who had escaped then returned and made several attacks upon the Montenegrins, without, however, succeeding in rescuing their comrades. On the 4th instant, the besieged Albanians made a sortie, in which all were either killed or wounded or taken prisoners. Kiamil Pasha has sent instructions to the Turkish authorities at Kolashin to avoid any fresh conflict with the Montenegrins.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, a day or two after his election, went to Norway for salmon fishing.

CARDINAL GUIBERT, Archbishop of Paris, died on July 8.

A DUEL with swords took place in Paris on July 8, between M. Chisneau, a writer on the *Gil Blas*, and M. Herrison, a municipal councillor. After five passes the latter was wounded.

SENOR MORET, the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, has made a speech in the Senate, in which he strongly supported the proposal to confirm the treaty of commerce with Great Britain. He spoke in very friendly terms of England and her representative at Madrid.

FOR some time past there has been a considerable increase in the number of crimes in Paris prompted by jealousy. Two more were committed on July 5. At about ten o'clock at night, in the commune of Maison Alfort, a man fifty-two years of age, named Boissel, entered the apartment occupied by Antoinette Bignet, and with three blows with a cutlass laid her dead at his feet. The murderer did not attempt to escape; but went to the police commissary and confessed that he had just killed his mistress because she had owned to him that she had listened to another man. Boissel borrowed the cutlass of a neighbouring grocer. The second crime was perpetrated in Paris by a man named Pommeray, who, having met his paramour walking in the Rue des Pannoyaux with another man, drew a revolver and fired two shots at his rival, who fell seriously wounded. Pommeray was arrested.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR F. G. TEALE, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, has obtained a month's leave to Ceylon.

LIEUTENANT G. N. MOLESWORTH and V. F. Fitzgerald, 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, Cherat, are both down with enteric fever.

COLONEL C. J. HUGHES, Commandant 27th Punjaub Infantry, on leave on medical certificate at Kasauli, is about to retire from the service.

CAPTAIN W. A. YOUNG, Military Accounts Department, has returned to Calcutta from tour of paying pensioners, and has assumed the duties of Presidency Paymaster.

A GRATUITY of three months' pay of rank has been sanctioned for Lieutenant J. H. de B. Harris, 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment, on account of wounds received in Burma in January last, in an engagement with dacoits.

THE *Pioneer* says:—"The 3rd Goorkhas, who should have reached Calcutta on Friday, were detained at Madhupur, east of Dinapore, as several cases of cholera had broken out among the men. It is anticipated that this will delay their departure from Calcutta for Burma for a week or ten days at least."

THE 3rd Goorkhas are a long time in getting ready for service in Burma. The two regiments named for service in Burma at the time the 3rd Goorkhas was warned, have already landed in that country, while the Bengal regiment has not yet moved from its station. Whatever may be the cause, it compares most unfavourably with the celerity of the despatch on service of the 16th Madras Infantry and 23rd Bombay Light Infantry. The 13th Bengal Infantry from Peshawar is to remove to Bareilly, its place being taken by the 21st Punjaub Infantry from Rawal Pindi. The movements of both these regiments will be carried out by railway.

THE following is the disposition of the British troops in Egypt:—At Alexandria there are a battery of artillery, the 1st battalions of the Dorsetshire and Essex Regiments, and half of the 1st battalions of the King's (Shropshire Light Infantry). At Cairo there are three batteries of artillery, a company of Engineers, the 1st battalions of the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment) and the Cheshire Regiment, the 2nd battalion of the Dorsetshire Regiment, the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, and half of the 1st battalion of the King's (Shropshire Light Infantry). At Assouan are the 20th Hussars, two batteries of artillery, a company of Engineers, the 1st battalion of the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment), and the 2nd battalion of the Durham Light Infantry.

THE Queen decorated on Wednesday, July 7, Trooper John Waterston, of the Royal Horse Guards, in the corridor of the Castle (before luncheon), with the medal for distinguished conduct in the field for the following services:—"Trooper Waterston rendered exceptionally efficient service in the Nile campaign. At Abou Klea, just as 'Cease fire' was sounded, he asked leave to go out and bring in the water-camels. Having obtained leave, he brought them in from the midst of many Arabs lying wounded among them. He behaved with special gallantry on February 13, when the sick convoy was attacked. He was employed as skirmisher on every fighting occasion, and, in short, from the commencement to the end of the campaign evinced bravery combined with a coolness of head which called for marked recognition. Trooper Waterston served also in the Egyptian campaign of 1882, and on the occasion which led to the charge at Kassassin gave up his horse to Sir Baker Russell when that officer's charger was shot under him."

COLONEL H. S. STABB, half-pay, lately commanding the 1st Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, who served in the Indian Mutiny and on the staff during the Zulu war, has been appointed colonel on the staff to command the troops in Natal, in place of Colonel D. W. Bond, who resigns on account of ill-health. Colonel Stabb leaves to take up his duties on the 4th of August

AN old Waterloo veteran, John M'Kay, late 42nd Highlanders, died on July 7th at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea. He was in his 102nd year. He was wounded in the hand, in the leg, and in the face at Waterloo. He was a cheery old man, and was well up to a few days ago, when he was struck by paralysis.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registered	75	57	80	89	77	2	79	18
July 26, Monday	......		......		......		......	
„ 27, Tuesday	0	12	0	2	0	0	......	
Total	75	69	80	91	77	2	79	18
Corresponding date last year	29	33	29	41	27	45	26	3

MALABAR HILL.

	In.	cts.
July 27, up to 10 a.m.	0	12
Previously registered	81	93
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]

PASSENGERS ON RIVER STEAMERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Could you or any of your many nautical readers inform me whether there is any kind of Act in existence in India governing the working of State Railway steamers carrying passengers on inland rivers; and if so, who is the proper authority to see it is carried out? My reasons for asking are these. I am given to understand there is an Act in force all over India, entitled the Inland Steamship Act VI. of 1884, and that it came in force on December 1st 1885, but I find that at Sukkur on the river Indus and throughout the whole river such a thing is not known to exist, even now in July 1886. And as a fact they have some ten or eleven vessels running on this river, all of them Government too—more to their disgrace—with not a properly certificated master, mate, engineer or driver amongst the whole staff, and the boats range from 60 to 200 tons, and up to 300 horse-power. Surely the Government, who look so well after companies, do not require looking after themselves, to see that they carry passed and qualified officers and crews, and do not evade their own laws to save a few rupees and risk the lives and property of those they carry in such vessels. They certainly should not force others to do what they themselves object to, and are the first to set the bad example. Is there no director or consulting engineer or manager paid from the public purse to look into such a state of things, and see the laws of the country carried out, so as to minimise danger to the travelling public as much as possible? In this part of the country a man can be a cooly to-day, and commander or engineer working a 200 ton steamer to-morrow. This you will say is a very lively state of affairs in a civilized country, and especially in the Government service. The sooner they alter their ways and carry out what they preach, the sooner passengers will have faith enough to travel on their lines of railways, knowing their lives and property are being taken care of by qualified professional men, ready to meet any emergency. This is not the case now.

Hoping that some one in authority might take notice of it and get the evil remedied, before some serious accident with loss to life takes place—I am, &c.,

15 YEARS A MASTER MARINER.

Sukkur, Sind, July 22.

THE HON. JUSTICE SCOTT ON HINDOO REFORM.

THE Hon. Justice Scott has addressed a letter to Mr. B M. Malabari on the subject of Hindoo Reform, in which he says:—

I am very much obliged for the packet of papers concerning the two great reforms you have so long and ably advocated, and I congratulate you heartily on the progress you have made since we discussed the matter a year ago. Thanks to you the questions no longer bear a merely speculative character. You have brought them well into the regions of practical politics, and one at least of the two reforms approaches realization. The thoughtful essay by A. F. on Social Reform has much interested me. But the last two contributions to the literature of your crusade—the letters from the Hon'ble Mr. Melvill and Mr. Justice West—are of special importance. Mr. Melvill's letters are of value not only as containing the suggestions of a man of great ability but also as possessing that rare aroma of infallibility which hangs about even the *obiter dicta* of a prominent member of Government. Mr. West's ideas are of equal value as coming from an eminent Judge profoundly versed in Hindoo Law, whose conservative instinct would never encourage any reform for which a people was not ready. The adherence of these two gentlemen completes a list of representative Anglo-Indians in all parts of the country, which one would think sufficient to make any cause victorious. But more important still, in the special circumstances of your cause, is the long list you published the other day of native names—ruling princes, pundits, ex ministers, members of Council; most of them men of pure caste who would do nothing to contravene their sacred law and yet have given the weight of their names in support of your reforms. It is especially worthy of notice that the Sovereign of a State like Baroda should himself write to you to express his approval.

But now comes the very important question, what must next be done? Your candid friends tell you you have done all an outsider *can* do, and that it is for the native supporters of the movement to take the next step. In one sense the advice is perfectly sound. The leaders of the Hindoo community must themselves effect Hindoo social reforms. But if you wait till individual Hindoos take up and carry through singlehanded, without outside aid, any great change in their social system, you will realise the fable of the countryman who sat by the river bank and waited for the stream to run dry before he crossed over to the other side. It is not in human nature to expect great changes to be effected in a society by its own members, where the advocates of change have to face family estrangement, social ostracism and caste excommunication as a probable result of their efforts. You must, in such circumstances, take some middle course. Mr. Melvill suggests a *modus operandi.* "A few representatives of each caste," he says, "must take the lead." I fully endorse that view; but I would add that the action these leaders must take is not on the lines of purely internal reform, but rather in favour of internal reform backed by a very moderate amount of Government interference. I believe that if a petition to Government were signed by all those leaders of native opinion who have already signified to you in one way or another their adherence to the reforms in question, the natural hesitation of those in authority to interfere with the religious or social institutions of those they govern would be removed. Deference and respect for native religion and usage is the basis of the English rule in India. But whilst the Government steadily refuses to regulate belief or alter custom by law, it can still consistently and safely assist reform by cautious legislation when the leaders of native opinion testify clearly to the wish of the people for progress. Your part in this future action would be more subordinate but not less useful than the one you have hitherto played as leader of the crusade. Nobody but you would give the time and take the trouble to prepare to necessary petitions and obtain the signatures. You have not only mastered the whole subject but you have the touch of those representatives of native thought whose active co-operation is now all essential. Whilst the action must be theirs, whilst it is they and they alone who can move Government, still you can provide the machinery, prepare and circulate the petitions, which, when signed, will have that collective weight which Government properly insists upon as a preliminary to any legislative action. The Hindoo community, however jealous it may naturally be of outside interference in its own affairs, cannot object to this amount of assistance from you, and if funds are required I and many others would gladly subscribe to defray the inevitable expense of the undertaking.

Then comes the question what exact amount of change will be at present acceptable to the Hindoo community. You advocate a double reform, and each branch of your proposal is of the highest importance. The suppression of infant marriages perhaps is the most important branch, but the evils of enforced widowhood are also many and grievous. Still, in reforms of this magnitude you should at every step make quite sure of your ground, and I should be inclined to put aside for the time the second half of your scheme. So far as researches can be made into Hindoo Law by one who studies it by the light of translations I think the objections to the re-marriage of widows have more support in the sacred writings than those which oppose the suppression of infant marriages. The latter custom is of comparatively recent origin. It has been proved times without number in the columns of the *Indian Spectator* that the Hindoo Law not only does not enjoin infant marriages, but it does not treat any marriage as complete until both the contracting parties have reached maturity and the bride in real marriage union has joined her husband's *gotra*. Thus, if you confine yourself to this single reform you can have first the religious party, those who cling to the ancient ways more tenaciously than any others, on your side. Then, secondly, you must have all those who realise how the present custom undermines the vitality of the people. I have often thought that if it was only brought home to the minds of my native friends how fatal the progress must be to national degeneracy under the present system of premature marriage, every enlightened man in the country would be ranged on the side of this reform. I think, at any rate, you can find support enough to persuade the Government to help you if you confine yourself to the Infant Marriage question. If that practice is abandoned your other reform would incidentally be partially effected, for that class of widows who excite the most pity, the virgin-widows, would disappear. But if you tried to carry the double reform you might fail altogether from attempting too much.

Next comes the practical question as to what should be the limits of the marriageable age. I think you could not do better than adopt the rule that now obtains in most of the civilised countries of the world, which may be stated as follows: "A male person is enabled by law to consent to matrimony at the age of fourteen and a female at the age of twelve. Even though the male be under fourteen, or the girl under twelve, the marriage is not absolutely void, but is only inchoate and imperfect. Either of the parties, upon coming to the proper age for his or her consent, may declare the marriage void." This rule would provide for the Hindoo system of betrothals, or rather it would substitute a revocable betrothal for the present irrevocable Infant Marriage.

I have nothing more to add save that I wish you every success.

MR. GLADSTONE'S IRISH POLICY.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR has sent to the newspapers the correspondence which has passed between himself and Mr. Gladstone with reference to the attitude of the latter towards the Conservative Government in relation to legislation for Ireland. In an explanatory letter Mr. Balfour says:—

The conversation, entirely informal and, so to speak, accidental, which took place at Eaton, and which was the immediate occasion of Mr. Gladstone's first letter to me, consisted chiefly, if my memory does not deceive me, of statements made by Mr. Gladstone to me respecting the serious condition of Ireland, and the urgency of the problem which it presented to the Government. He told me that he had information of an authentic kind, but not from Mr. Parnell, which caused him to believe that there was a power behind Mr. Parnell which, if not shortly satisfied by some substantial concession to the demands of the Irish Parliamentary party, would take the matter into its own hands and resort to violence and outrage in England for the purpose of enforcing its demands. "In other words," I said to Mr. Gladstone, "we are to be blown up and stabbed if we do not grant Home Rule by the end of next session." "I understand," answered Mr. Gladstone, "that the time is shorter than that." This is the portion of our brief conversation which has impressed itself most deeply upon my mind, and of which I gave an account to more than one person at the time. It is, so far as I recollect (though in this I may be mistaken), the only portion relevant to the correspondence which followed.

The first letter in the correspondence referred to is from Mr. Gladstone to Mr. Balfour. It is dated from Hawarden Castle, December 20th, 1885. Mr. Gladstone recalls the conversation at Eaton, insists upon the urgency of the question, and continues:—

I think it will be a public calamity if this great subject should fall into the lines of party conflict. I feel now the question can only be dealt with by a Government, and I desire, specially on grounds of public policy, that it should be dealt with by the present Government. If, therefore, they bring in a proposal for settling the whole question of the future government of Ireland, our desire will be (reserving, of course, necessary freedom) to treat it in the same spirit in which I have endeavoured to proceed in respect to Afghanistan and with respect to the Balkan Peninsula. You are at liberty, if you think it desirable, to mention this to Lord Salisbury.

In his reply, dated the 22nd of December, Mr. Balfour says that he has not had an opportunity of consulting Lord Salisbury, and reminds Mr. Gladstone that, although he is certain that it would be the wish of the leaders of the Opposition, to whichever side they belonged, to treat the question as a national and not as a party one, under our existing parliamentary system that would not prove so easy when we were dealing with an integral portion of the United Kingdom as it proved when we were concerned with the remote regions of Roumelia and Afghanistan. In a second letter, dated December 23rd, Mr. Gladstone reiterates "his great anxiety that the Government should decide and act in this great matter," but declined to communicate his own views. The next letter, which is without date, is from Mr. Balfour as follows:—

My dear Mr. Gladstone,—I have shown your last letter to Lord Salisbury. He desires me to express his great sense of the courteous and conciliatory spirit in which it is written. It suggests, however, a communication of the views of the Government, which at this stage would be at variance with usage. As Parliament will meet for business before the usual time, he thinks it better to avoid a departure from the ordinary practice which might be misunderstood.—Yours truly, ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR.

Mr. Gladstone's reply, which is dated the 5th of January, 1886, is as follows:—

"My dear Balfour,—I entirely agree with you and with Lord Salisbury on the subject of any communication of the intention of Ministers respecting Ireland to me. If my note appeared to convey any suggestion to that effect, it was quite opposed to my intention.—Believe me, sincerely yours, W. E. GLADSTONE."

Mr. Gladstone's letters are all marked "private." Mr. Balfour has since addressed the following letter to Mr. Gladstone, dated July 1st, 1886:—

My dear Mr. Gladstone.—A letter purporting to be from you to me has just been brought to my notice in the *Times* newspaper. Though I have not as yet received the original I presume the copy is correct, and hasten therefore to answer it. I do not know whether I am to interpret the first sentence of your letter as taking exception to the course I have pursued with regard to the correspondence to which it refers. I should be deeply concerned if this were the case. But I may state that I kept its very existence a profound secret, except from my colleagues and the narrowest personal circle, until you made public allusion to it in a speech delivered (I think) at Edinburgh. I readily accept, however, your invitation to publish "an account of our short conversation at Eaton, together with the series of letters to which it gave rise," that no further misconception may be possible. I do not know which of the statements you refer to as appearing in the *Daily Telegraph* of the 28th of June, seems to you inaccurate. But I presume from the extract you send me from Lord Randolph Churchill's speech of the 4th of March, that the observation to which you take exception is the following, being the only one with which Lord Randolph's remarks would appear to have any relation:—"There was nothing in that letter" (meaning your first letter to me) "to indicate what scheme Mr. Gladstone was prepared to support, and the words used, taken by themselves and without the commentary supplied by Mr. Herbert Gladstone's indiscretions, would have covered a policy of coercion as well as a policy of Home Rule." The correspondence now published, I venture to think, bears this out. If I assumed, without hesitation, that your expression "settlement of the whole question of the future government of Ireland" referred to a policy of Home Rule, it was not so much on account of its less ambiguous character as in consequence of the elucidations furnished by the unauthorized rumour which appeared in the *Leeds Mercury.* Trusting that the brief account I have given of the conversation at Eaton may agree with your recollections,—I beg to remain, sincerely yours, ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR.

P.S.—Of course, in the circumstances, I send this letter directly to the newspapers.

THE Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has addressed the following letter to a gentleman who inquired whether, with the rev. gentleman's great knowledge of the Irish people, he felt that the Catholic portion of Ireland would not abuse the privileges and benefits which Mr. Gladstone proposed to confer upon them in his Home Rule scheme by persecuting their Protestant brethren, as this was a question which caused great anxiety to many Christians in England; also whether the gross personal attacks made upon Mr. Gladstone by a powerful section of the press ought not to be deeply deplored and deprecated.

London, July 2, 1886.—My dear Sir,—Your letter of July 1st came duly to hand. In replying to your question I must say, first, that though profoundly interested in the conflict now going on in Great Britain, I do not think it wise for me to undertake any part in the canvass; second, in regard to the Catholic question, I do not believe that Protestants have anything to fear from Catholics. They will be no more dangerous to liberty in a state of freedom than if deprived of legitimate political power; nay, less so. Third, that any one who remembers that Christ was charged with consorting with licentious associates—that He was a wine-bibber and riotous person—can hardly be surprised that the same treatment should befall his disciples when they seek to overthrow the kingdom of Satan.—I am, very truly yours, HENRY WARD BEECHER.

MR. GLADSTONE AND MR. BRIGHT.

MR. GLADSTONE has written the following letter to Mr. Bright, dated Hawarden, July 2nd:—

My dear Bright,—I am sorry to be compelled again to address you. In your speech you charge me with having successfully concealed my thoughts last November. You ought to have known that this was not the fact, for, in reply to others from whom this gross charge was more to be expected than from you, I pointed out last week that on the 9th of November, in Edinburgh, I told my constituents that if the Irish elections went as was expected, the magnitude of the subject they would bring forward would throw all others into the shade, and that it "went down to the very roots and foundations of whole civil and political Constitution." (Midlothian Speeches, 1885, p. 44.)

2. You say I have described a conspiracy now existing in Ireland as marching through rapine to the break-up of the United Kingdon. This also is contrary to the fact. In 1881 there was, in my opinion, such a conspiracy against the payment of rent and the union of the countries, and I so described it. In my opinion there is no such conspiracy now, nor anything in the least degree resembling it. You put into my mouth words which, coming from me, would be absolute falsehood.

3. You charge me with a want of frankness because I have not pledged the Government to some defined line of action with regard to the Land Purchase Bill. A charge of this kind is between old colleagues and old friends, to say the least, unusual. Evidently you have not read the Bill or my speech on its introduction, and you have never been concerned in the practical work of legislation on difficult and complicated subjects. The foundation of your charge is, that on one of the most difficult and most complicated of all subjects I do not, in the midst of overwhelming work, formulate at once a new course or method of action without consulting the colleagues to whom I am so much bound, and from whom I receive invaluable aid. It might, I think, have occurred to you, as you have been in the Cabinet, that such a course on my part would have been indecent and disloyal, and that I should greatly prefer to bear all the charges and suspicions which you are now unexpectedly the man to fasten upon me.

4. You state you are convinced it is my intention to thrust the Land Purchase Bill upon the House of Commons. If I am a man capable of such an intention. I wonder you ever took office with one so ignorant of the spirit of the Constitution and so arbitrary in his character.

Though this appears to be your opinion of me, I do not think it is the opinion held by my countrymen in general. You quote not a word in support of your charge. It is absolutely untrue. Every candidate, friendly or unfriendly, will form his own view, and take his own course on the subject. We must consider, to the best of our power, all the facts before us; but I certainly will not forego my right to make some effort to amend the dangerous and mischievous land purchase law passed last year for Ireland, if such effort should promise to meet approval. I have done what I could to keep out of controversy with you, and while driven to remonstrate against your charges, I advisedly abstain from all notice of your statements, criticisms, and arguments.—Always yours, sincerely, W. E. GLADSTONE.

Mr. Bright replied as follows:—

My dear Gladstone,—I am sorry my speech has so greatly irritated you. It has been as great a grief to me to speak as I have spoken as it can have been to you to listen or to read. You say it is a gross charge to say that you concealed your thoughts last November. Surely when you urged the constituencies to send you a Liberal majority large enough to make you independent of Mr. Parnell and his party, the Liberal party and the country understood you to ask for a majority to enable you to resist Mr. Parnell, not to make a complete surrender to him. You object to my quotations about a conspiracy "marching through rapine to the break-up of the United Kingdom," and you say there is now no such conspiracy against the payment of rent and the union of the countries. I believe there is now such a conspiracy, and that it is expecting and seeking its further success through your measures. You complain that I charge you with a want of frankness in regard to the Land Purchase Bill. You must know that a large number of your supporters are utterly opposed to that Bill; if you tie the two Bills together, their difficulty in dealing with them will be much increased and their liberty greatly fettered. I think your friends and your opponents and the country have a right to know your intentions on so great a matter when you are asking them to elect a Parliament in your favour. Your language seems to me rather a puzzle than an explanation, and that of your colleagues though contradictory, is not much clearer. "I have done what I could to keep out of controversy with you." I have not urged any man in Parliament, or out of it, to vote against you. I have abstained from speaking in public until I was in the face of my constituents, who have returned me unopposed to the new Parliament, and to them I was bound to explain my opinion of and my judgment on your Irish Bills. I stand by what I have said, and shall be surprised if the new Parliament be more favourable to your Irish measures than the one you have thought it necessary to dissolve. Though I thus differ from you at this time and on this question, do not imagine that I can ever cease to admire your great qualities or to value the great services you have rendered to your country?—I am, very sincerely yours, JOHN BRIGHT.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

AUSTRALIANS V. MR. THORNTON'S ELEVEN.

THIS match commenced at Chiswick on Friday, July 2, the Colonists going in first. The innings closed just before the call of time for 345. Mr. Bruce, by excellent batting, scoring 106 towards the total. On Saturday the Eleven went to the wickets, and scored 157. This necessitated a follow on, and when play ceased they had made 130 for the loss of six wickets. The match was thus left drawn, greatly in favour of the Colonists, who totalled 345 in a single innings.

ENGLAND V. AUSTRALIA.

The Australians had the good fortune to win the toss at Manchester, on Monday, and, going in on a hard, true wicket, were all out at 10 minutes past five for a total of 205. Of this Jones made 87 before being given out leg before wicket; Scott was caught for 21, Giffen, bowled by Steel, for 3, Jarvis caught for 45, Bonnor caught for 4, Trumble caught for 24, Bruce run out at 2, Garrett caught for 5, Palmer caught for 4, and Spofforth for 2, Blackham being the not out with 7. England, on going in to bat at 20 minutes to six, met with an early disaster, Mr. W. G. Grace being well caught at slip off Spofforth's bowling with the score at 9, having made 8. Shrewsbury, in first wicket down, gave a very sharp chance in the same spot from the first ball he received, and then he and Scotton played remarkably well up to the call of time, England's score at the drawing of stumps being 36 for one wicket. On Tuesday Shrewsbury, not out 17, and Scotton, not out 10, continued the innings of England, and the batting was very careful for a time, but at 51 Shrewsbury's leg stump was bowled down by Spofforth. Shrewsbury made 31. W. W. Read came in, and from the very first played capital cricket, showing his best form and scoring freely. Scotton was caught for 21. A. G. Steel joined Read, and at 109 the English captain was well caught at the wicket, having made 12. Barlow came in and commenced his invaluable and most correctly-played innings. Read went out (having made 51) to a capital catch when the score stood at 131. Ulyett joined Barlow, and after lunch a grand bailer from Spofforth beat and bowled Uylett at 156 for 17. Briggs, who followed, was easily caught from a bad hit after making 1. Lohmann then made 32 before being bowled. Peate was stumped for 6, Pilling caught for 2, whilst Barlow carried out his bat for 38, the total being 223. The Australians, 18 runs to the bad, commenced batting with Scott and Jones; the latter out to a well judged catch at long-on when the score was at 37, for 12. Then came a sudden break down in the Australian batting. Giffen was smartly caught at point from a hard hit at 42, for 1, and Jarvis was cleverly caught at short slip for 2. Bonnor now became partner to Scott, and was caught for 2. Scott was not out with 36 when play ceased. This total he increased to 47 on Wednesday before being bowled. Trumble was caught for 4, Bruce caught without scoring, Garrett caught for 22, Blackham out leg before for 2, Palmer caught for 8, and Spofforth left not out with 20, the total of the innings being 123. Mr. Grace and Scotton started the second innings for England, Grace was caught for 4, Scotton bowled for 20 by Palmer, Shrewsbury caught for 4, W. W. Read caught for 9, Barlow, however, made a stand and put on 30 before being caught; Ulyett was caught for 8, and A. G. Steel and Briggs, (not out) put on the few runs necessary to bring the total to 170, and thus allow England to win by four wickets.

AUSTRALIANS.

S P Jones, l b w, b Grace.	87	c Ulyett, b Steel	12
H J H Scott, c Barlow, b Ulyett	21	b Barrlow	47
G Giffen, b Steel	3	c Shrewsbury, b Barlow	1
A H Jarvis, c Scotton, b Ulyett	45	c Lohmann, b Barlow	2
G J Bonnor, c Lohmann, b Barlow	4	c Barlow, b Peate	2
J W Trumble, c Scotton, b Steel	24	c Ulyett, b Barlow	4
W Bruce, run out	2	c Grace, b Barlow	0
T W Garrett, c Pilling, b Lohmann	5	c Grace, b Ulyett	22
J M C Blackham, not out	7	l b w, b Barlow	2
G E Palmer, c Lohmann, b Ulyett	4	c Pilling, b Barlow	8
F R Spofforth, c Barlow, b Ulyett	2	not out	20
W	1	B 3	3
Total	205	Total	123

ENGLAND.

W G Grace, c Bonnor, b Spofforth	8	c Palmer, b Giffen	4
W Scotton, c Trumble, b Garrett	21	b Palmer	20
A Shrewsbury, b Spofforth	31	c and b Giffen	4
W W Read, c Scott, b Garrett	51	c Jones, b Spofforth	9
A G Steel Capt, c Jarvis, b Palmer	12	not out	19
R G Barlow, not out	38	c Palmer, b Spofforth	30
G Ulyett, b Spofforth	17	c Scott, b Garrett	8
J Briggs, c Garrett, b Spofforth	1	not out	2
G Lohman, b Giffen	32		
E Peate, st Jarvis, b Palmer	6		
R Pilling, c Bruce, b Palmer	2		
B 2, l b 2	4	B 10, l b 1	11
Total	223	Total (6 wkts)	107

OXFORD V. CAMBRIDGE.

The 52nd match between the two Universities commenced at Lord's, on Monday, July 5th, in gloriously fine weather, the sunshine being tempered by a pleasant breeze. The pollings going on in the metropolis were powerless to affect the crowd at Lord's, and the enthusiasm of the cricketing portion of the spectators was very great. Oxford went in first, but run-getting was much slower than one is accustomed to see at Lord's ground in fine weather. K. J. Key made 6 before falling a victim to Toppin's bowling. E. H. Buckland and W. Rashleigh showed signs of making a good stand, and had hit up 15 and 21 respectively when they were both despatched by Rock's bowling. H. V. Page was caught for 20, J. H. Brain caught for 17, L. D. Hildyard bowled for 12, and H. T. Hewett bowled by Rock without scoring. A. R. Cobb hit up a fine 50 before being stumped, Arnall-Thompson was bowled for 6, A. H. J. Cochrane caught for 6, and H. O. Whitby was not out for 11; and the total was 191. Cambridge was rather more than an hour

and three-quarters batting, and at first it seemed likely that a long score would be made, Buxton and Bainbridge—the first two—hitting the bowling with great freedom, and scoring 64 runs before they were parted, Buxton being out at last with a score of 30 to a catch at cover-slip in hitting to leg. G. Kemp went in, and was out for 5, clean bowled; Bainbridge was caught for 44, and J. A. Turner bowled for a duck's egg. C. W. Rock and T. Thomas were the not-outs at the call of time, with 5 and 7 respectively. On Tuesday the play was, perhaps, as sensational as any that has been seen in the match since Oxford beat Cambridge by 6 runs in 1875. In three particulars the records of previous games between the two universities were beaten. In the first case K. J. Key played an innings of 143, the highest individual score ever made in an Oxford and Cambridge contest. In the second case there were, for the first time in the history of the match, two scores of over 100 in the same innings; and, thirdly, a greater number of runs was obtained for the first wicket than on any previous occasion. The best individual score in the series of matches up to the present was Tardley's 130 in 1872, which has thus, after standing as a record for 14 years, been at last surpassed. Cambridge's innings, in which four wickets had fallen overnight for 95 runs, was finished off on Tuesday morning, after a very feeble display of batting, for a total of 156, or 35 runs to the bad. Rock was run out for 20, Thomas out leg before for 13, Marchant also leg before for 20, Toppin bowled for 8, Orford caught for 8, Knatchbull-Hugessen caught before scoring, and A. W. Dorman not out without a figure to his credit. Then it was that, at 20 minutes past one, Key and Rashleigh opened the second innings of Oxford. At 25 minutes to five 200 was put up with no wicket down, this being the first time in the records of the match that 200 has been obtained without the loss of a wicket. When at last they were parted the total had reached 243. These runs had been obtained in a trifle over two hours and 50 minutes. Key was the first to go, and was dismissed by a catch at long off for 143. Key's magnificent display of clean and powerful hitting comprised one 6 (four for an overthrow), fifteen 4s, four 3s, twenty 2s, and 25 singles. Rashleigh did not stay long after his partner had left, being easily caught and bowled at 257. His innings of 107 was made up of fifteen 4's, five 3's, three 2's, and 26 singles. With his 100 once obtained, however, he became obviously reckless, completely changing the character of the game, and hitting at everything. Between the times of Key and Rashleigh getting out Page was finely caught at slip for 2, so that Oxford had three wickets down for 257. The remainder of the batsmen went down so rapidly that by 20 minutes past six the innings was all over for 304. There has, perhaps, never before been an instance of two 100s being scored in an innings and not another double figure. Buckland was caught for 3, Brain for 8, Hildyard was leg before at 5, Hewett bowled at 7, Cobb caught at 9, Arnall Thompson bowled at 4, Cochrane caught at 7, and Whitby was the not out without scoring. Cambridge had less than 20 minutes' batting before stumps were drawn. The Light Blue captain sent in Rock and Oxford, who had evidently had instructions to care nothing whatever for runs, but simply to keep up their wickets. The cricket that followed was rather curious. In the hope of getting a wicket before time, Oxford tried five different bowlers, and the only run that came from 14 overs was a bye. On Wednesday Rock was bowled for 27 and Oxford for 15. Bainbridge made a fine 79 before being caught, Buxton 27, Turner 21, and Kemp 19, but the other individual scores were very poor and the match had a tame ending. Thomas was caught for 1, Marchant bowled for 3, Toppin caught for 2, Dorman bowled for 4, and Knatchbull-Hugessen left not out without scoring. The total was 206, and thus Oxford won by 133 runs.

OXFORD.

H V Page, capt, Wadham, c Kemp, b Rock	20	c Rock, b Bainbridge	2
K J Key, Oriel, b Toppin	6	c Marchant, b Rock	143
E H Buckland, New, b Rock	15	b Rock	3
W Raschleigh, Brasenose, b Rock	21	c and b Rock	107
J H Brain, Oriel, c Orford, b Rock	17	c Bainbridge, b Rock	8
L D Hildyard, Magdalen, b Toppin	12	l b w, b Bainbridge	5
H T Hewett, Trinity, b Rock	0	b Bainbridge	7
A R Cobb, New, st Orford, b Toppin	50	c Hugessen, b Rock	9
H T A Thomson, Brasenose, b Toppin	6	b Toppin	4
A H J Cochrane, Hertford, c Rock, b Buxton	6	c Turner, b Dorman	7
H O Whitby, Lincoln, not out	11	not out	0
B 20, l b 6, w 1	27	B 6, l b 1, w 2	9
Total	191	Total	304

CAMBRIDGE.

H W Bainbridge, capt, Trinity, c Hildyard, b Cochrane	44	c Thompson, b Buckland	79
C D Buxton, Trinity, c Thompson, b Page	30	c Cobb, b Buckland	27
G Kemp, Trinity, b Cochrane	5	c Cobb, b Whitby	19
C W Rock, Clare, run out	20	b Whitby	27
J A Turner, Trinity, b Cochrane	0	c Brain, b Cochrane	21
F Thomas, Trinity, l b w, b Thompson	13	c Page, b Buckland	1
F Marchant, Trinity, l b w, b Whitby	20	b Thompson	3
C M K-Hugessen, King's c Cobb, b Thompson	0	not out	0
C Toppin, st John, b Whitby	8	c Cobb, b Buckland	2
L Orford, Clare, c Cobb, b Whitby	8	b Thompson	15
A W Dorman, Corpus, not out	0	b Buckland	4
B 5, l b 3	8	B 4, l b 2, w 2	8
Total	156	Total	206

OXFORD.—First Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Rock	59	35	72	5	Dorman	16	10	16	0
Toppin	41-1	13	62	4	Buxton	7	2	14	1

Dorman bowled one wide.

Second Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Rock	50	20	76	5	Dorman	20-3	2	61	1
Toppin	16	1	57	1	Buxton	8	2	40	0
Turner	21	8	34	0	Bainbridge	17	5	24	3

Bainbridge and Dorman bowled one wide each.

CAMBRIDGE.—First Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Whitby	28-3	8	52	3	Page	20	9	23	1
Cochrane	52	14	52	3	Thompson	27	19	21	2

Second Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Whitby	41	21	55	2	Cochrane	32	13	59	1
Page	40	22	34	0	Brain	2	2	0	0
Thompson	52	36	31	2	Buckland	23-1	21	19	5

Page and Thompson each bowled a wide.

AUSTRALIANS *V.* NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

WHEN play ceased at Nottingham on July 8 the position of the game was—Nottingham, first innings, 197; the Australians, first innings, 23 for three wickets, Palmer not out seven. The features of the first day's cricket were the fine innings of 72 played by Shrewsbury in most taking and brilliant style and a capital 42 hit by Mr. Daft. It will be seen that the Australians altered their order of going in with the most disastrous results. In fine weather and in the presence of a moderate company, play was resumed next day at ten minutes past twelve, when Jones and Palmer went on with the Australian innings. The score had only reached 36 when Jones was bowled off his legs. Scott followed, and Lockwood came in for severe punishment, so he gave way to Attewell at 58. Each batsman cut the new bowler for four, and as no parting was effected, Flowers went on for Attewell at 79. Shaw had been bowling well, and little could be done against him, but the batting was very good and steady, and the score rose slowly. Shacklock displaced Shaw at 85, and Scott was caught in the slips at 118. After luncheon the score was taken to 127, when Palmer was caught at the wicket for an admirable 59, which included three fours and six threes. Bonnor was clean bowled at 138; Giffen, after being in an hour for 34, was clean bowled; Blackham was brilliantly thrown out by Shacklock; and Spofforth was caught at mid-on, the innings closing for 175, or 22 runs to the bad. Score :—

NOTTS.

Shrewsbury, c Blackham, b Palmer	72	Attewell, b Giffen	7
Scotton, c Evans, b Garrett	17	Lockwood, c Garrett, b Spofforth	25
Selby, b Garrett	6	Shaw, not out	11
Mr H B Daft, b Spofforth	42	Sherwin, c Bruce, b Garrett	0
Gunn, run out	16	Byes, 4; leg-byes, 3	7
Flowers, c Jones, b Spofforth	11		107
Shacklock, b Spofforth	3		

Second Innings.

Shrewbury, not out	15
Scotton, not out	10
	25

AUSTRALIANS.

W Bruce, b Lockwood	4	G J Bonnor, b Lockwood	4
G E Palmer, c Sherwin, b Sacklock	59	T W Garrett, not out	8
J W Trumble, st Sherwin, b Shaw	0	J M C Blackham, run out	0
E Evans, st Sherwin, b Shaw	6	F R Spofforth, c Selby, b Shaw	1
S P Jones, b Lockwood	9	Extras	14
H J H Scott, c Shacklock, b Lockwood	37		175
G Giffen, b Shaw	34		

A later telegram gave the Notts total 43 for one wicket, Shrewsbury not out 48.

ETON *V.* HARROW.

THIS match was commenced at Lord's on the day the mail left in fine though rather dull weather, and in the presence of a large and fashionable company. Harrow batted first with Crawley and Fair, the bowling being shared by Bromley-Davenport and Mordaunt. At 50 a parting was effected, Fair being c Hoare, b Gosling for 28—50 for one. Dauglish followed, and was c McLachlan, b Bromley-Davenport for 24—88 for two. Mackie was b Brand for 4—97 for three—and Torrens went in. The hundred was hoisted at 12-50, and at 101 Crawley was b Bromley-Davenport for 50. Hutton followed, but was c Gosling first ball—101 for five. Ramsey came to the rescue, and the score was raised to 116 for 8. The innings ended for 133. Eton went in at five minutes to two. Foley and Llewellyn were the opening batsmen. The latter was bowled when 18 runs had been put together and Mordaunt, the Eton Captain, put a ball tamely into the hands of mid-on at 63. Foley played a very fine innings in the presence of an immense company. In the end Eton lost its last wicket for 202. When the mail left the Harrow second innings total was 12 for no wicket.

HARROW.

Mr J S F Fair, c Hoare, b Gosling	28
Mr E Crawley, b Bromley-Davenport	40
Mr M J Dauglish, c McLachlan, b Bromley-Davenport	24
Mr E D Mackie, b Brand	4
Mr W M Torrens, c Gosling, b Bromley	4
Mr C F Hutton, c Gosling, b Bromley-Davenport	0
Mr A D Ramsay, b Bromley-Davenport	7
Mr L G Arbuthnot, b Bromley-Davenport	9
Mr H F Kemp, b Brand	7
Mr N E Holmes, not out	6
Mr J A M'Laren, b Mordaunt	0
Extras	4
	133

ETON.

Mr C P Foley, c Kemp, b Ramsay	114
Mr W D Llewellyn, b MacLaren	8
Mr H J Mordaunt, c Fair, b Dauglish	20
Mr R C Gosling, b Arbuthnot	21
Hon H Coventry, b Arbuthnot	9
Mr S S Green, b MacLaren	1
Mr W H Hoare, c Crawley, b Arbuthnot	1
Mr N C M'Lachlan, b Ramsay	0
Mr T W Brand, b Ramsay	0
Mr G H Duckworth, c and b Ramsay	20
Mr H R Bromley-Davenport, not out	4
Extras	4
	202

ORIENTAL BANK ESTATES COMPANY.

THE statutory meeting of the Oriental Bank Estates Company, Limited, was held at the offices, 40, Threadneedle-street, E.C., Mr. E. F. Harrison in the chair.

The Chairman said: Gentlemen, this meeting is convened under the provisions of the statute, which requires every new Company to hold its first general meeting within four months from the time of incorporation, but I am glad of the opportunity that it gives me of putting before you some statement of what has been done up to the present time. As to the origin of this Company, I may perhaps conveniently quote from a circular which has recently been sent to most of the old bank's shareholders :—" On the failure of the Oriental Bank Corporation in May, 1884, it was found that owing to the commercial depression here and in the east, largely consequent on the stoppage of the bank, such of its assets as were represented by estates in Ceylon and Mauritius would have to be sold by the official liquidator, and, it appeared to be probable, at a great sacrifice, in order that the claims of the creditors might be satisfied. Finding this to be the case, a body of the principal shareholders of the old bank obtained leave to examine the accounts relating to the estates, and in compliance with their wishes the official liquidator was good enough to convene a meeting of all the old bank's shareholders for April 6th, 1885, at the Cannon-street Hotel. On that occasion the liquidator stated that the corporation was interested to the extent of about £3,000,000 sterling in Mauritius and Ceylon; that he had avoided sacrificing estates prematurely, and had kept things together with a view of getting the real value of the properties instead of throwing them away, but that no court, whatever its desire to benefit shareholders, would feel it right to go on indefinitely cultivating estates without realising them. The object of the meeting was to make the best of matters as they stood, and the probability was that the estates would be sold so cheaply that it would be advantageous for the contemplated Assets Company to be formed, to be bid for, and buy them at the low prices at which they might be secured. He wished very much to see the shareholders earn something for themselves in reduction of their loss, but he saw no chance of their getting any return on their shares by any other method than this. A resolution was then passed unanimously, and a committee appointed to form a Company with a capital consisting of £5 cumulative preference shares, and £1 ordinary shares, which might purchase assets promising future improvement in value, in which the liquidator was interested. The committee appointed at the shareholders' meeting and others interested in the matter have been working throughout the past 12 months examining the accounts and reports of the various estates. The assets in question are, however, of such magnitude that it was found impossible to deal with them as a whole. It having therefore been settled, as to the properties most desirable to commence with, a provisional arrangement was made with the official liquidator for their purchase. On March 5th, 1886, exactly 11 months from the date of the Cannon-street meeting, the proposed Assets Company was officially registered under the title of the Oriental Bank Estates Company, Limited, with a capital of £566,700, of which £300,000 in preference shares bearing 7 per cent. cumulative interest, and £120,000 in ordinary shares of £1 each, are now offered for subscription." A contract for the purchase of the property referred to was, subject to confirmation by the High Court of Chancery, made with the official liquidator on the 2nd of last month, the cash consideration for the property being the payment of a sum of about £153,000 with a provision which reserved for the benefit of the estate of the bank in liquidation, a certain interest in the property sold. Simultaneously with the exchange of this contract the prospectus inviting your subscriptions was issued. We were of opinion that the operation of the Company in connection with the property with which it was proposed to commence could be effectively undertaken if two-thirds of the capital were taken up, and I am glad to be able to state that this condition has been fully realised. (Hear hear.) 40,500 odd preference, and a little over 81,000 ordinary shares have been taken by the public, and the Company is now composed of about 300 members. The amount payable on application of the above number of shares is a little over £44,500 the amount of capital already paid is £265,000. From this you will observe that advantage has been largely taken of the offer to receive instalments of capital in anticipations of the dates fixed in the prospectus for their payment. That the whole number of shares offered for subscription was not immediately taken, places us in a very favourable position for while we have ample means for carrying out the first contract, we are materially aided in giving effect to what has always been our wish that the shareholders of the old bank resident abroad should have an opportunity of participating in the benefit of the Company. (Cheers.) Our present position, then, is this, that, subject, of course, to the confirmation of the High Court, we have acquired large properties in Ceylon and Mauritius. In the former the business of cinchona, cocoa, and especially of tea planting, is being carried on with good prospects. On two of the estates even the coffee has escaped the blight which has fallen generally on coffee cultivation in Ceylon and promises well. Looking at this, however, only as something thrown in to our advantage, I would ask you to consider the good position a Company is likely to occupy which buys property at a time when the market is admittedly low and has had the advantage of examining the accounts of the working of the estates by a person of the high character and ability of the official liquidator, who has spared no pains to bring the estates under his charge into a saleable condition. The tea prospects in Ceylon are admitted to be excellent. One estate that we are concerned with, the Loolcondera, produces 36,000 lb. of tea annually of so high a quality that it commanded last year a price considerably above the average price of Ceylon tea. Perhaps it may interest some members to look at the specimens of the tea of this estate among the exhibits of the finer Ceylon teas now on view at the Colonial Exhibition. There are considerable stretches of tea now on almost all the estates we are interested in, and there are already more than 2,000 acres of land under tea cultivation. Ceylon may, perhaps, rightly be considered as the tea-growing country of the future. Its moist climate, so favourable to vegetation, enables tea to be made there almost all the year round, while the ample supply of labour, facilities of carriage, and the small distance of the properties from the sea enable the produce to be put on the market with the least expense. In all these respects the island possesses a marked advantage over the best Indian tea gardens, which have, nevertheless, proved to be a profitable and remunerative investment. With respect to Mauritius the depressed state of the sugar market will at once no doubt occur to you; but you will also consider that, in the same way as with regard to our Ceylon purchases, a depressed condition of the market is the best time to buy, provided always that a fair return for the capital employed can be secured. In this case also we have the security of two years' working by the liquidator, who has employed as his agents, Messrs. Ferguson and Wemyss, two gentlemen of whose characters and ability I have a very high opinion, and the result of their exertions has been to reduce the cost of production so considerably as to prove that sugar growing in Mauritius under existing circumstances is still a profitable operation. The returns of companies who have taken over estates in Mauritius—recent returns—show that 12 per cent. may still be looked forward to where the enterprise is properly conducted; we have therefore every guarantee for the success of our enterprise. (Cheers.) With a moderate price, adequate capital, and trustworthy accounts by which to form a judgment, in Mauritius we shall have to deal with the properties in our charge in two ways; in the first place we have to recover the debts, which amount in the books of the old bank, I understand, to upwards of Rs. 30,00,000 from the owners, and we think that a large amount of these debts will prove to be recoverable; in the second place, we shall reap the profits of cultivation by carrying on the business of planters, and getting interest and commission on our advances to those engaged in cultivation. For such advances we shall have the security of getting into our hands the whole of the crop. As there is in each case a large margin we shall be doing a secure and profitable business. (Cheers.) As to what has been done hitherto we are under great obligation to the staff of the new Oriental Bank—(hear, hear)—for the efforts they have made to help forward this scheme, and to benefit the shareholders in the old bank by helping them to get into some channel, which might lead to a recovery of at least some part of their losses. I have therefore much pleasure in proposing that we should recognise this by a resolution of the meeting, and if you will allow me I should like to move this resolution—" That this meeting accords its cordial thanks to those gentlemen who have assisted gratuitously in the formation of the Company."

After some discussion this resolution was carried. The proceedings then ended.

SERIOUS ELECTION RIOTS.

A MOB attacked the Conservative Workmen's Club, York-street, Dublin, and the Orange Lodge adjoining, on July 5th. The occupants threw bottles and other missiles at their assailants and, this failing, fired several shots from the windows. The result was that one man, James McCann, was killed; another, Thomas Kelly, received a bullet-wound in the head; and thirty-five others were conveyed to the Mercer's Hospital, some suffering from bullet-wounds, and the majority from serious scalp-wounds. The police, of whom there were 100 in the street, were powerless, but they afterwards arrested eighty-five persons, not all members of the Conservative Club, and some of them giving addresses in aristocratic quarters. The man McCann bore no mark of injury, and it has been found that the immediate cause of death was heart-disease, accelerated by fright. The injuries of the others are severe; but only in three cases were serious results apprehended—that of Kelly and two others. An attempt was made to fire the buildings, a palliasse saturated with oil being dragged along the street for the purpose. The police found no arms in the Club, and none were discovered in the possession of the persons who were arrested. Subsequently, on searching a tree at the rear of the Club, the police found two revolvers and a box of cartridges slung on a branch. All the persons who were arrested have been released for want of identification except three, who are under remand.

When the result of the election in Londonderry was declared on Tuesday, July 6th, there was serious rioting, and the police appear to have behaved in a disgraceful manner. It seems that the Apprentice Boys' band was playing in front of the Imperial Hotel, where Mr. Lewis, the newly elected Conservative member, was staying. A scuffle took place with some passing Nationalists, and rioting at once ensued. The police interposed; and, using their batons, drove the bandsmen through a gate-way. Some ladies and gentlemen who were standing on the steps of the hotel called to the police not to shoot, whereupon the constables attacked them, and several persons were injured. The excitement increased and the Riot Act was read. Another correspondent states that the affray was simply an attack by strange policemen upon a body of Loyalists. He says :—Over 200 extra constables and as many policemen were drafted into the city for the occasion, and they were concentrated in Bishop-street, where the court-house is situated, and where crowds of Nationalists and Loyalists assembled during the morning to await the result of the poll. They were kept about four hundred yards apart, but showed no disposition to engage in fighting. A Protestant band was stationed in the centre of the Loyalists, and had played for fully twenty minutes when Mr. Harvey, a resident magistrate, at the head of a body of police, rushed at the bandsmen, whom they dispersed by using their rifles and batons freely, and inflicted wounds on many persons. The excitement became intense, and was increased when the police charged a small party of gentlemen on the Imperial Hotel steps. One man, named Campbell, who was struck near the hotel-steps by a baton, sustained a severe fracture to the skull, and now lies in the infirmary in a critical condition. Mr. Lewis, in returning thanks for his election, promised to bring the matter before Parliament.

After the declaration of the poll at Cardiff on Wednesday, July 6th, a mob of several thousand persons passed down St. Mary-street, where the newspaper offices are situated. Volleys of stones were flung at the windows of the *Western Mail* office, and one or two policemen were, it is said, struck. Thereupon a large body of county constabulary, who were drawn up in front of the Bute Statue, advanced with drawn staves and made a savage and indiscriminate attack upon the crowd. Sir Edward Reed, who was passing from the Liberal Club to his hotel, had a narrow escape. He and other gentlemen endeavoured to arrest the onslaught of the police, but in vain. Scores of persons, including several women, were struck down bleeding and senseless. While the fight was going on, some one fired through the window of the editor's room in the *Western Mail* office, the bullet passing over the head of Mr. Lascelles Carr, the editor. The mob rapidly increased until there were at least 10,000 people congregated. Reinforcements of police were marched up by Chief Constable Hemingway who, as the stone-throwing continued, gave orders to clear the streets. Another desperate fight ensued, in which the police were victorious. The Liberal Club, to which the wounded were taken, presented the appearance of an ambulance ward. Much indignation has been expressed against the police; but, they declare, on the other hand, that if they had not used strong measures their own lives would have been risked and considerable damage to property would have been caused. They allege that before they charged the crowd opposite the Liberal Club, where the greatest demonstration took place, they were assailed by empty bottles thrown from that establishment, and that many of their number were seriously injured by stones. The head constable was struck with a missile, which caused his hand to swell twice its size, and a policeman was carried into a newspaper office in an insensible condition; a large stone having cut open his helmet and inflicted a severe wound upon his head.

A disgraceful riot occurred on Tuesday evening, July 6th, at a meeting held at Brea, near Camborne, in support of the candidature of Mr. Drew Gay, Liberal Unionist. Two Ulster delegates attempted to address the meeting; but were hooted down by a large force of Irishmen. Eggs, stones, and other missiles were hurled at the speakers. A man named Macaulay received a bad wound over the right temple, and the meeting was broken up. The speakers drove hurriedly away to escape the violence of the mob.

The nomination of Nationalist candidates for the representation of Dublin University, in the Examination Hall, Trinity College, on July 2nd, led to considerable disorder. One of them, Mr. P. S. Counsel, on ascending the platform, was hissed, and when he was proposed a scene of great uproar ensued. He was met with cries of " withdraw," cat-calls, whistling, and great uproar. Seeing that there was no chance of inducing the meeting to allow him to speak, Dr. Cranny, his proposer, stepped down from the dais and addressed his speech to the reporters. The noise continued while Dr. Quinlan proposed Mr. Johnston as the second Nationalist candidate. When Mr. Counsel, who wore the scarlet gown of a Doctor of Laws, rose to speak, he was received with tremendous uproar, hooting, some Kentish fire, and the singing of " God Save the Queen," the effect of which was to render it impossible for him to make himself heard. He remained standing on the dais for a long time in the hope of obtaining a hearing. Mr. Plunket asked for a hearing for him, but in vain. The uproar increased instead of diminishing. There were cries to Mr. Counsel to take off his gown. The candidate obeyed, and the clamorous students raised a shout of triumph, but still refused to hear him. Some rotten eggs were thrown at the speaker from the end of the hall, one of which struck the wall behind, and fell upon one of the lady visitors. A second egg struck Mr. Counsel on the side of the head, and, glancing off, fell into the lap of a lady seated behind him. By this time the din was fearful. A verse of the National Anthem was sung. Mr. Counsel again endeavoured to make himself heard but in vain, and a piece of a baby's rattle, flung with great violence by some person in the body of the hall, passed very near his head. The proceedings were now so disorderly that most of the ladies left the platform. The Provost sought to restore order, but in vain. One gentleman, fixing an orange silk hankerchief to a walking-stick, waved it about like a flag, while numbers sang an improvised doggerel containing the words, " We will hang E. P. Counsel on a sour apple tree," winding up every repetition of this refrain with rounds of cheering, whistling, hooting and yelling. A student who had got behind Mr. Counsel upon the platform took up his scarlet gown, which he had discarded at their request, and flung it amongst the students near the table, where it was immediately torn to fragments. The value of the gown was stated to be £20. After this uproar had continued for a considerable time, Mr. Counsel and Mr. Johnston addressed their remarks to the reporters, amid redoubled vociferations and interruptions. A show of hands was taken, when the Provost declared Messrs. Plunket and Holmes, the Conservative candidates, to have the majority of the votes. The other candidates, however, demanded a poll.

GRAEFENBERG PILLS.

Sold by COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.

Price—As. 8.

These PILLS act with great mildness, and may be taken at any time with benefit.

They cure all forms of Malarial Diseases and Fevers, and should be used to stimulate the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action. They are invaluable for Headache, Biliousness and Bowel Complaints.

RUSSIA AND BATOUM.

INFRACTION OF THE TREATY OF BERLIN.

RUSSIA, it is announced, has notified to the Powers that, in defiance of the 59th article of the Treaty of Berlin, Batoum shall cease to be a free port. The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says :—

Russia's determination to abolish the free port of Batoum was first announced in a communication to the *Cologne Gazette* which purported to come from London. Considering the relations between the *Cologne Gazette* and the German Government, the news might well have come from Berlin; and some words which accompany the announcement make it appear that such was the case. The words in question are to the effect that if the British Government should protest against Russia's action, it will not be likely to get any support from the other Great Powers. From what I hear this is true, and there is a disposition in Vienna to minimize the importance of what Russia has done, although it is acknowledged that Russia must have intended to score an advantage at England's expense, and that she has availed herself of the weakness of the present Government and of the distraction caused in England by the Irish question. Batoum was originally ceded to Russia by the Treaty of San Stefano. At the Berlin Congress Lord Beaconsfield stipulated that it should remain a free port. Gortchakoff yielded, and the 59th article of the treaty was drafted as follows :—" Sa Majeste l'Empereur de Russie declare que son intention est d'eriger Batoum en port franc et essentiellement commercial." Nothing was said about the Czar's intention to erect fortifications at Batoum; but the work of fortification commenced as soon as Lord Beaconsfield's Cabinet went out of office; and no steps were taken by the Gladstone-Granville Ministry to remind Russia of her obligations. The Russian newspapers observe that the completion of the Baku-Poti Railway, which places Batoum in direct communication with Tiflis, has destroyed the importance of Batoum as an emporium for goods in transit, and that, moreover, in taking her present action, Russia has merely placed Batoum on the same footing as all other Russian maritime cities which have no free ports. Further, they say that there is now a general tendency in Europe to abolish free ports. Roumania has recently closed those of Galatz and Ibraila, while Austria-Hungary intends to abolish those at Trieste and Fiume.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* states that the answer given by the Austrian Cabinet to the Russian Note concerning Batoum is that the Austro-Hungarian Government will confer upon it with the Governments of the other Powers. This means that there will be an exchange of Notes, ending, doubtless, in a general agreement that Russia's communication requires nothing more than a formal acknowledgment. M. de Freycinet, ever in a hurry to assert himself, has already made it known semi-officially that France " will maintain an attitude of complete indifference as regards the abolition of the free port of Batoum." Other Governments do not use language so flippant as this, and certainly Prince Bismarck, Count Kalnoky, and Count Robilant are not statesmen who think that the infraction of a European treaty is a matter to be viewed with complete indifference. But the moral of the whole affair is felt to be this—that the 59th article of the Berlin Treaty was very carelessly worded, and that some responsibility attaches to the British Plenipotentiaries, who failed to see the loopholes in Russian phraseology. . . . Of course, all this word-splitting would not serve Russia if the Government of England were at present in stronger hands. But in such a case Russia would not have attempted to conduct herself in a manner that must have raised protests from all the Powers wishing to stand well with England. At this moment England is regarded as being without a Government. She has no definite foreign policy; she can make no alliances, and Continental Powers are not disposed to support her in empty remonstrances against an accomplished fact which they know she will not seriously try to undo.

Telegrams received in Berlin from St. Petersburg represent the spirit of the Russian press as very defiant. It is maintained that Russia has too long suffered the arbitrary conduct of Bulgaria, and that her meekness and patience must now cease. Some of the newspapers profess to regard the action of Russia as brought about solely by England's alleged territorial designs in Central Asia, reported by returned Russian travellers.

The *Official Messenger* publishes the following *communique* upon the Batoum question :—The opinion expressed by some foreign journals that the closing of Batoum as a free port constitutes a violation of the Treaty of Berlin is erroneous, inasmuch as that place was constituted a free port under the influence of circumstances which since then have absolutely changed. The present state of things is not only onerous for the Treasury; but owing to the existence of the Customs cordon on the land side, immensely prejudices the material commercial development of Batoum and the district incorporated with Russia after the Russio-Turkish war. Among branches of trade thus injuriously affected may be mentioned the naphtha trade, which is of great importance not only for Transcaucasia but also for foreign consumers. Moreover, the surrounding population suffer in many ways through the present octroi arrangements, and have complained strongly on the subject. Considering these circumstances, the Imperial Government could not lose sight of the fact that Article 59 of the Berlin Treaty holds an absolutely exceptional place in that document, inasmuch as it is not the result of any understanding, but is only a free and spontaneous declaration of the willingness of Russia to make Batoum a free port. The advantages which it was then contemplated to guarantee to the contracting Powers can now no longer be taken into consideration, as, since the abolition of the Caucasian transit, Batoum has ceased to be the entrepôt for foreign merchandise between Europe and Persia, and has only preserved an import trade of importance. At present, therefore, there are no longer any external interests to induce Russia to continue making sacrifices to the great detriment of the country surrounding Batoum. The unfavourabe conditions brought about by the constitution of that place as a free port have been demonstrated by the experience of eight years, and there is no reason to doubt that the termination of the arrangement is absolutely necessary.

INDIAN AND COLONIAL VISITORS AT WINDSOR.

THE Queen entertained at Windsor Castle, on July 8, about eighty Indians—Cingalese, Cyprians, and natives of Cape Colony, British Guiana, and Hong Kong employed at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition. The men, women, and children, attired in picturesque costumes, the South American Indians carrying bows and arrows were conveyed under the charge of Sir P. Cunliffe Owen, and several of the Royal Commissioners staff, by special Great Western train to Windsor, where they arrived shortly after half-past one o'clock. Their arrival excited great interest, and many of the residents assembled at the station to see them drive to the Castle, whither they were conveyed in some of the royal brakes and omnibuses. The guests, on alighting at the grand entrance in the Quadrangle, were met by General Sir Henry F. Ponsonby, Colonel Sir Henry Ewart, Major Bigge, and other gentlemen, and conducted to the Guard Room and Vestibule, in which luncheon was laid; separate tables having been provided with meat, vegetarian dishes, jellies, fruit, wines, and lemonade to suit the varied tastes of the company, the arrangements for whose reception had been carried out by Sir John Cowell, the Master of the Queen's Household. The band of the Grenadier Guards was stationed in the Quadrangle and conducted by Mr. Dan Godfrey, played during the repast. Her Majesty, who was accompanied by Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, and attended by the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, afterwards received the visitors in St. George's Hall; the Indians and natives salaaming and doing obeisance to the Sovereign, according to the custom of their country, and some of them exhibiting their skill in archery and music. The party quitted the palace about half-past four o'clock, and were conducted by General Sir H. F. Ponsonby through the choir and nave of St. George's Chapel. The visitors who appeared highly delighted with the kindness which had been shown them by the Queen were then driven in the royal carriages to the Great Western Station whence they returned at five o'clock to London.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST SUNSTROKE.

THE *Lancet* says :—The more than genial warmth of the past fortnight has happily been unattended by that train of accidents from sunstroke with which we have been in other seasons but too familiar. We must not, however, on that account conclude that measures of prevention are not yet necessary. A temperature of 80 deg or rather more in the shade is no contemptible measure of the solar power, and will more than justify such measures. The full meaning of sunstroke is not included in that term. Heatstroke or insolation is a better word, and implies a further peril besides the downward glare of an unclouded sun. The concentrated heat of a close workroom, as well as the exposure incurred by some careless labourers in the open field, may lead to most serious consequences. The exhaustion of work also, particularly if clothing is heavy, is a predisposing condition which should not be lost sight of. Ventilation, regular nutrition, light clothing, and as far as possible remission of the pressure of work are strongly indicated by the weather conditions under which we are now living; and we therefore venture to impress their importance alike on employers and employed. Beer and other stimulants are hurtful rather than helpful, and the substitution of non-intoxicant cooling drinks for those beverages is a truly scientific and sanitary advance in public taste. Protection of the head is a subject which is now fairly well understood. It should not be forgotten that the neck as well as the cranium requires to be covered. Postmen seem to have some latitude allowed them as to summer head-gear. Soldiers have the white helmet. The police alone are left out of consideration. Will not Sir Charles Warren, who has felt the tropical sun, consider the need of the force now under his command, and advise, if not a lighter form of helmet, the addition of a scarf-puggaree to that now worn?

A NEW CHANNEL FOR SILVER.

THE writer of the " In the City " for the *World* remarks :—" Owing to the continued decline in the rate of exchange, it is apprehended that the Indian Government will be compelled next year either to reimpose import duties or to increase the salt-tax," Such is the news telegraphed to us the other day from Simla. Those theorists who, in order to put forward a telling argument in favour of the single gold standard, so rapidly assented to the dogma which Mr. Giffen in a weak moment permitted himself to advance, that bimetallism is Protection, will now be able to gauge the truth of this noble piece of false reasoning. The former of the suggested measures would simply mean the reenactment of Protection in India. What does Manchester say to this? Are we purblind? and are we to stand calmly by, while one of our chief industries receives a blow like this from our own dependency? It is impossible to blame the Indian Government in the matter. They have over and over again told their story, explained the increasingly critical nature of their position and have constantly forewarned the Home Government of the danger into which they were fast drifting. But all in vain; for none here seems to appreciate the gravity of the situation, to understand the nature of the disease, or to be ready or competent to suggest a remedy. Surely, then, the fact that the Indian Government, smarting under a sense of home indifference, and seeing matters drifting from bad to worse, should, so to speak, get desperate, is not a reasonable cause for wonder or complaint. The fault rests with the authorities here, who most erroneously think that they are far too well informed on the subject for it to be necessary for them to look into it again. As for increasing the salt-tax, the measure would be so unpopular and so fraught with the elements of native disturbance, that we can quite understand why it is suggested only as an alternative expedient to Protection, which, in India, would be popular enough. Protection would suit alien England; the salt-tax, home India. We talk loudly of strengthening the ties which bind us to our Eastern Empire; but each day as it passes tends to loosen the bonds which hold India to England; each day as it passes sees a greater depreciation in the rupee, and thus widens the distance between the relative value of the money of England and of India. Last week the India Council allotted no drafts on the Presidencies, because, it is rumoured there were no tenders—or next to none. This policy if it be a policy and not a failure—is right enough; but how is it all to end? At present matters are not, in the City, considered desperate; stocks are rising and operators are in good humour. But all this buoyancy must, and will, disappear as soon as there is any renewed fall in the price of silver, such as, we regret to say, seems now quite probable. We have received another letter from our last week's correspondent. It contains, the following proposal, which is well worth considering. Though we cannot think the remedy by any means sufficient, it is clearly a step in the right direction :

" As the eyes of the nation are fixed, commercially, on the issues, to discuss which the British Chambers of Commerce assemble this month in London; as these are seven in number, and the silver question is the seventh, perhaps a few remarks may be permitted on a side issue. I allude to a question of 'currency.' It may still be in the memory of some that Mr. Childers in 1884 made a proposition to substitute a 'token' in room of the 'half-sovereign.' His proposal met with opposition and was withdrawn. But an alterative was proposed to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which may now have assumed shape enough to be called an alternative, and might be made useful in view of a crisis into which Indian policy may culminate. I allude to a suggestion made to Mr. Childers in May of that year to abolish the half-sovereign and that its place in the currency should be taken by silver coinage.' This project has been before several of our leading Chambers of Commerce, and might now, in the face of these tidings, receive attention at the Congress. Contraction of currency has, in these days of electricity, steam, and telegraphs, gone to such extremes that a retrograde step like this may prove a wise one, even if it prove a nauseous pill for a financier to swallow. Its advantages are that it withdraws 20,000,000*l* sterling, stated by Mr. Childers to be the value of the half-sovereigns in circulation, thus placing gold equal to eighteen months' production by the whole world at the disposal of a stringent market. It opens a new channel for silver, and by creating a fresh demand for this metal, raises the price and exchange with India, and China will follow. It gives a moral stamp to silver, much needed in view of the blow given to its prestige by Germany, from which it never has recovered, and English action may lead to corresponding movements in America and perhaps Germany. But if we speculate no further than ourselves, the fact that silver has received recognition at our hands will do good, if it be only in the light of a supply and demand in connection with our own interests. The disadvantages are mainly from bankers; but if its cumbrousness entail inconvenience and increased establishments and vaults to our monetary institutions, bankers have the other side in revival of trade and augmented profits. To the public generally, I do not think the measure would cause such inconvenience as may appear at first sight. The upper classes might grumble at having to carry an average of ten shillings in silver more about their persons; but to the lower orders a half-sovereign is so often mistaken for a sixpence, and its light weight has given so much cause for offence, that all difficulties as to changing a far from popular coin have been done away by its removal, the innovation would remove so much friction in temper as also as in gold, which in this coin is very considerable, that to the masses—and it is really here attention should concentrate in a discussion on this measure—I should not wonder if the change would be a relief, or would so little concern them as to be a matter of perfect indifference.—Yours &c.—

NEMO.

FIGHT BETWEEN A LION AND HIS TAMER.

GALIGNANI gives some particulars of a narrow escape which Bidel, celebrated lion-tamer, had on Tuesday night, July 6, at the fair at Neuilly. For several days previously he had put his trained lions through their performance with difficulty, owing to a sharp attack of rheumatism in his left leg. On Tuesday evening he was alone in the cage with Sultan, the finest lion in the menagerie, and was putting him through his performance, when his foot gave way, and he fell on his side. The lion immediately rushed on him, and grasping him by the arm with his claws seized him by the neck. The tamer did not lose his presence of mind, but seized the animal by the throat and tried to choke him off. At this moment two of the assistants, named Maretti, entered the cage. The lion left his prey and advanced towards the assistants, lashing his tail. The younger of the two gave him what the Americans call a " nose-ender" with a heavy bar of iron, whereupon the huge beast turned tail and entered his den. Bidel was raised from the ground, and in spite of the blood which flowed from his wounds wished to make the lion go over his performance again; but the public would not consent. The tamer then left the cage and, after appearing at the entrance to reassure the spectators outside, who had been greatly excited, returned to his van, where he was examined by four surgeons who were among the spectators. They dressed his wounds, which were eighteen in number, on the arms, the neck, and the left leg. Bidel was then taken to his house at Asnieres. His medical attendant believes that unless complications declare themselves the tamer will recover from the shock to his system; but it will be at least three weeks before he can be cured. Bidel has only once before during his long career been attacked by one of his beast, and then he only received a stroke from a paw. Sultan, the lion which attacked him on Tuesday, is a splendid African lion about eighteen years old, with a black mane. Bidel bought him in 1872 for £600. On his arrival at Lyons, he bit off the arm of a man who went too near his cage, and who paid the penalty of his rashness with his life. The family of Bidel have been lion tamers from father to son for a century, and not one of them has lost his life in the exercise of his dangerous profession.

MR. GLADSTONE AND LORD CARNARVON.

THE following letter has been written by Mr. Gladstone to Lord Carnarvon, dated Hawarden Castle, July 5th :—

Dear Lord Carnarvon,—I have just read in the *Daily News* a portion of a letter dated June 29th, which I would fain suppose not to be authentic. If it is not yours, please to consider this unwritten. The letter states that in writing to Mr. Tait I have construed your speech in the House of Lords " into an acceptance of my Irish legislation." It discourteously goes on to allege that I have done this " for electioneering purposes." My letter to Mr. Tait says nothing of what you adopt or accept. It states that " We *adopt* the language of their own Viceroy, Lord Carnarvon." Having adopted your language as a true description of our policy, while I make no reference to our legislation, how can I do otherwise than consider that, as your words describe our policy, your policy is ours? Not, therefore, having said what you impute to me, I need hardly show that I have not said it for electioneering purposes. I have endeavoured to avoid in the letter the tone which seems to me objectionable.—I remain, faithfully yours,

W. E. GLADSTONE.

Lord Carnarvon has replied as follows, under date July 6th :—

Dear Mr. Gladstone,—I have just read in to-day's papers your letter to me. In it you complain that I have said that you construed my recent speech in the House of Lords into an acceptance of your Irish legislation. I have reread your letter to Mr. Tait, and I am at a loss to understand what other meaning I could possibly attach to your words, unless they are to be used in a " non-natural " sense; or what could be the object of your introducing my name if it were not intended to indicate an agreement by me with you? You adopt my language, you make that language signify an assent to your policy, and you then affirm that suppose assent as a fact. You further draw a distinction—which, I confess, seems rather subtle—between your legislation and your policy. I, on the other hand, can only judge of policy by legislation, when it is expressed in all the precision of a very elaborate Bill. You complain of discourtesy on my part because I attribute your reference to me to electioneering exigencies. I should be deeply concerned if I could feel myself guilty of any discourtesy, but I can only judge of intentions by acts. I cannot suppose that your allusion to me was of a purely academic character, nor can I divorce a letter written for the avowed purpose of recommending a candidate to a constituency from the objects and issues of the present elections.—I remain, yours very faithfully,

CARNARVON.

CARDINAL MANNING AND THE PARNELLITES.

CARDINAL MANNING, in reply to an American friend, who called his attention to Mr. Arthur's declaration that he thought it a moral mystery how any friend of religious liberty could consent to " hand over Ireland to Parnellite rule," has written a letter, in the course of which, he says :—

You ask me whether I share the fears expressed by Mr. Arthur as to the religious liberty of the Protestants in Ireland from the handing over of Ireland to the Parnellite rule. I have no such fear. First, because Mr. Parnell is himself a Protestant, and the other day declared his hope that he should live and die a Protestant. He is not the man either by his American kindred, or his Cambridge education, or his Irish sympathies, or his English antecedents, to persecute Protestantism anywhere, least of all in Ireland. And further, because the whole power wielded by Mr. Parnell is the sympathy and trust of the Catholic people of Ireland, in whose behalf I have no hesitation in saying that they never have persecuted their Protestant neighbours in the matter of religion, and have been always the conspicuous examples of respecting the liberty of conscience which has been so cruelly denied to them. The children of martyrs are not persecutors. . . . . Till now the minority in Ireland, with an English or Scotch majority in Parliament, has defeated or delayed the legislation desired and demanded by the majority of the people of Ireland. The time is come when Ireland shall be handed over to itself. Its people have attained their majority. Mr. Parnell has indeed done what no other man attempted to do. He has filled the place, he found vacant. He has known the needs, and interpreted the desire of the Irish people. Therefore he leads. But the transfer of self-government is not to Mr. Parnell, nor to Parnellites, but to Ireland and to the Irish people. In these years of terrible conflict much that is unwise has been spoken, much that is wrong has been done, much that is execrable has been perpetrated. If I do not gratify those who will neither see nor speak of anything else by denouncing such deplorable blemishes and such ignominious brands upon a cause essentially just and sacred, it is not that I deny them or condone them. But they are used for a purpose and they obscure the truth. Mr. Parnell and his followers are the forlorn hope which has carried the stronghold. Forlorn hopes do their work, and are for ever remembered with gratitude and honour; but they return into the army out of which they came, and the army holds the field. What Mr. Parnell and his singularly able lieutenants have accomplished will never be forgotten; but it is Ireland that by self-culture will order and unfold itself......The centuries which have ripened England and Scotland with flower and fruit have swept over Ireland in withering and desolation. We are beginning, in the nineteenth century, to undo the miseries of the seventeenth and eighteenth. But let us not excuse ourselves by alleging the faults of national character. If our Irish brethren have faults, they are for the most part what England has made them. Englishmen with a like treatment would have been the same. The root that has been checked is the possession and the culture of the land on which the people have been born, and to which they will return with the love of children to a mother. It is the law of Nature, which is the law of God, and they who fight against it must fail at last. It was violated by warfare; it must be revived by wise and peaceful legislation. It may cost much; but reparation must be made, and reparations are always costly and involve those who are innocent of the ancient wrongs.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, July 9.)

ADMIRALTY, 7th July, 1886.

In accordance with the provisions of H M's Order in Council of 26th June, 1886, the undermentioned Vice-Admirals have been promoted to the rank of Admiral on the Retired List, with seniority as stated against their names :—

Vice-Admirals :—The Honble J W S Spencer, 9th June, 1882. Sir G H Richards, Knt., KCB., FRS., 7th July, 1884. Sir L G Heath, KCB., 8th July, 1884. Hon'ble F Egerton, 27th Oct, 1884. R Jenkins, CB., 1st July, 1885.

Staff Engr G Quick has been advanced to the rank of Fleet Engr in H M's Fleet.

Asst-Paymr D J Thomson has been promoted to the rank of Paymr in H M's Fleet.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—Lieut F L Prendergast has been seconded for service with the Commissariat and Transport Staff.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, *Pall Mall*, 9th July, 1886.

H M has been pleased to approve of the following promotion in the army :—

Genl Lord W Paulet, GCB., to be Field-Marshal.

Staff, Major and Brevet Lieut-Colonel R E Allen, the East Yorkshire Regt, to be a Brigade Major, vice Major F de L Morison, the Royal Scots (Lothian Regt), whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

Lieut H W D Denne, the Gordon Highlanders, to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-Genl H Wilkie, comdg a Brigade in Egypt.

Royal Mily College, Lieut-Genl D Anderson to be Govr, vice Genl Sir R C H Taylor, KCB., who vacates that appointment in consequence of being placed on the Retired List.

Memorandum—Qrmr W McCanlis, Ordnance Store Dept, has been granted the honorary rank of Capt.

INDIA OFFICE, July 9, 1886.

The following Appointments to the Staff have been made by the Govts in India :—

Major W V Ellis, Bengal SC, Brigade-Major, to be an Asst Adjt-Genl, Bengal Establishment, vice Lieut-Col J Cook, who has resigned the appointment.

Lieut-Col E Shaw, Mad SC, to be a Deputy Judge Advocate, Madras Establishment, vice Col G Briggs, retired.

Lieut-Col De L R F Wooldridge Bo SC, to be Depy Asst-Genl, Bombay Establishment, vice Col E A Green, whose tenure of appointment has expired.

Major R E D Reilly, Bo SC, to be an Asst Qrmr-Genl, Bo Establishment, vice Major A B Stopford, whose tenure of service on the Staff has expired.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

27TH JULY.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S. S. Birmania	1562	M. Saporits	A	F. Bozzoni.
„ Armenia	2218	S. Young	B	W. and A. Graham & Co.
„ Deccan	..	......	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Inchulva	1453	J. Holliday	D	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Hydaspes	..	......	E	......
„ Kangra	1479	J. Stone	F	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ Anglo-Indian	1371	J. H. Franks	G	M. Mackenzie & Co.
„ Sumatra	1406	......	K	Hajee Cassum.
„ Peshwa	1399	W. H. Edge	L	Dossa Kirpal.
„ Eden Hall	2353	A. B. McDougal	M	Edward Bates & Co.
„ County of York	1478	R. Wyley	O	McCulloch & Co
„ Clan Buchanan	1912	W. Miller	P	Finlay, Muir & Co
„ City of Manchester	2085	G. C. Gilmour	Q	Jas. Mackintosh & Co.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
27	Arabia (s)	Kendall	Busreh, July 14.
	Marti Codolar	Perrian	Mauritius, July 7.

DEPARTURE.

July.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
27	Tasmania (s)	Perrins	London, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Schooner Flora, for Mauritius.
Barque Jane, for Moulmein.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, July 26.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·703
Temperature of the Air	81·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·7
Dew Point	75·0
Relative humidity of Air	·811
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	9·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·3
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	78·0
General Directions of Wind*	W. WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	409
Fall of Rain*	0·00
Total fall during month	34·76
„ year	79·18
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 27th July,	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED AND PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND 895,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty Days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Bankers Row, W.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,

Limited.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£500,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months ..... 5 per cent. per annum.
" " 6 " ..... 4 per cent. "

and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current account daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; no commission charged on withdrawals. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,500,000
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS	$500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards, but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

F. DE BOVIS,
Agent.

Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, December 12, 1885.

NOTICES

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by Keating's Insect Powder, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for and take no other than "Keating's Powder," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in bottles.

STATIONERY,

Received by last Mail,

Can be had of the STOREKEEPER,

Bombay Gazette
Steam Press.

NOTE-PAPERS.

	Rs.	a.	
CREAM LAID Note-paper, "S. D. 3," a serviceable and cheap sheet	1	8	per ream.
SUPERFINE CREAM Notepaper, "S.D. 5," better quality than the above	2	0	"
"RELIANCE" Notepaper, Superfine, Cream Laid, extra good quality	2	8	"
THICK CREAM LAID large size Notepaper, highly glazed, thick	2	8	"
AIR DRIED IMPERIAL VELLUM.—Good-toned writing paper, rough surface, very good imitation of hand-made paper	3	4	"
BANK LARGE POST, Cream wove, very tough and good post paper.....	2	8	"
Ditto.—Azure wove ditto.	2	8	"
THICK RELIANCE.—Good thick serviceable note paper, Cream Laid	2	8	"

All the above are in 5 quire packets.

ENVELOPES.

RAILWAY BUFFS.—Cheap, and neat envelope for daily use	2	0	per 1,000
BLUES.—Blue laid envelope, perfectly opaque and strong ...	2	0	"
YELLOWS.—Superior quality	2	8	"
THISTLE.—A highly glazed white envelope	3	0	"
AFRICAN GLOBE.—Superior white envelope, high flap, with broad cover for printing addresses	3	8	"
DRABS.—Beautifully finished, pale ashy tint, very strong and opaque	4	8	"
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size envelope, as good as handmade, to match bank large post, (cream or azure).....	4	12	"
SQUARE No. 1.—White, glazed, very thick and highly finished	2	0	per 250
SQUARE No. 2—Same size as above but a little thinner	1	8	"
SQUARE, SMALL.—To fit chit papers, glazed, white and thick	1	4	"
VALUABLES.—Handmade envelope for remittances, white outside, salmon or deep blue inside, very strong envelope ...	1	8	per 100
LARGE SQUARE.—For invitation cards	0	8	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

OLEOGRAPH STATIONERY CASES—With brass clasp, containing 100 superior Notepapers and 100 Envelopes to match.....	2	8	each.
"APSLEY" BOX.—Paper box, containing 48 Notepapers, and 48 Envelopes double thick, delicate tints, assorted.....	0	12	"
EXPRESS CARDS.—Very handsome cards, gilt edged, with envelopes of the latest style to match, mottled grey or grey colour, 50 Cards and 50 Envelopes in each box.....	1	0	"

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE

Samples free on application.

GANDY'S AMERICAN COTTON BELTING

TO those having the use and care of machinery it is of the greates importance to know what is the best belting to use to transmit power To such and to all the answer is, USE THE GANDY BELT.

It has imitators, and this is the strongest proof possible, that is an article that is worth spending cash on to imitate. If it were a worthless article, or one that had not been VERY SUCCESSFUL, no one would go to the expense and trouble to imitate it. Imitation is the strongest form of flattery, and those who imitate the "GANDY" belt are proclaiming to all belt users, that the GANDY belt is the best that has ever been put before the public.

The GANDY belt has acquired such a deservedly high reputation, that belt users, after having tried all others, come back to Gand and declare that, notwithstanding the differenince price, they find it to their advantage to the American Cotton Belt made, only by the inventor and patentee.

MAURICE GANDY,
130, Queen Victoria-street, London.

IRON WIRE FENCING

SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR

INDIA AND THE COLONIES

GEORGE'S PATENT TUBULAR IRON WIRE FENCING.

SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR ENCLOSING RAILWAYS, ROADS, BUNGALOW GROUNDS, PLANTATIONS, &c.

Awarded Certificate of Merit Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84.

LARGELY used by the Indian State and Guaranteed Railways, combines Strength, Lightness, and Low Cost. Any smart native can erect it. Cost of transport per mile of Railway only about 3 annas per mile of Fence. Fencing Posts, Straining Posts, Galvanized Steel, Strand Wire, Galvanized Steel Barb Wire, Wrought Iron Gates of all sizes with Posts, complete, suitable for Railway Level Crossings, Plantations, Bungalow Grounds, &c. A complete Fence with Barb, Strand or Steel Wire, suitable for a plot of ground of any shape or for a length of Road or Railway supplied ready for fixing.

Delivery given at any RAILWAY STATION in India.

R. J. GEORGE & CO., ENGINEERS,

7, Little Queen-street, Westminster—London and Jubbulpore, India.

STARLEY AND SUTTON'S "ROYAL METEOR."

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES

WITH PATENT ADJUSTABLE BALL BEARINGS.

THESE MACHINES are celebrated for their strength, lightness, and superior finish, and in commending them to the athletic young men in India, MARCKS and Company, Limited, beg respectfully to notify their readiness to dispose of them when desired on the

HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM.

THE METEOR BICYCLE

Elegantly painted and fitted with front wheel brake.
50 in., 52in., and 54 in. Cash, Rs. 300.
On the HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM for one year, Rs. 330.
by monthly payments of Rs. 27-8-0.

THE METEOR TRICYCLE,

44 in. Cash, Rs. 430.
On the HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM for one year, Rs. 474.
by monthly payments of Rs. 39 8-0.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

☞ The principle of the Hire Purchase System was fully explained in connection with Pianos in our June's issue of "Limited Remarks."

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or ame awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84; and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Acts, 38 and 39, Vic., 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

The ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Impotence of Mind or Limb, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces. It

Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces.
From whatever cause arising.

THE EFFECT of this Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and Permanent, all the Miserable and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

whilst pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed, Digestion is invigorated. The appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the lips red, the eyes brighter, the skin clear and healthy, and the hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action on the organs of nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

ACTUALLY CREATES New Nervous Fluid and Brain matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life element, PHOSPHORUS, thereby infusing new Life Power into all parts of the system.

The unequalled Curative properties of this Preparation have spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions, Restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at every age, by nourishing, fertilising, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the Human Organization, thus ensuring a sound and Permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed. So that all the Duties of Life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' CRUCIAL TESTS and Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the world, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that in the World of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such well-merited praise and distinguished recognition.

The very remarkable Cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE have induced numbers of Physicians prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles, at 1s. 6d. and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout India Full Printed Directions, for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases, are enclosed with each Bottle.

Manufactured only at

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N.W.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from Cheap useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before ou purchase and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations.

AGENTS—TREACHER & CO.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,

SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c., for a lump sum, or on commission. Special Financial facilities afforded to approved parties.

(We have erected and successfully started several excellent-going Spinning and Weaving Mills in different parts of the country, and our Mr. Alcock has in addition been the responsible adviser throughout in the erection, starting and working of many more.)

Manufacturers of all kinds of cast and wrought iron work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Gates and Railings, Road Rollers kept in stock. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameters Cutters for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our works some of the largest and heaviest tools in India, and grands extended and improved our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

Importers of Machinery, Agents for Linen and other Belting, the "Kerlew" Patent Oil Gas Apparatus, Baird's Sight Feed Lubricators, etc.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated Valvoline Cylinder Oil, and specially prepared Valvoline Ring Spinning Spindle Oil (a trial solicited).

Plate, Bar and Angle Iron of the largest sections, also Diamond and Silver Steel, and Engineer's Stores and Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.

Works and Offices—Mazagon.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies,
Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game,
Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE

FOR JULY, 1886.

CONTAINING ALL THE

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES

OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS,

WITH

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM

BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS,

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES

BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES

AND THE

ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA.

WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RS. 5.

Postage Free.

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for July has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of traveller is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

GRAND AUCTION SALE.

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE PRIZE COMMITTEE.

MESSRS. HAMILTON & CO.

WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION AT CALCUTTA,

ON 9TH AUGUST AND FOLLOWING DAYS

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF

PRIZE PROPERTY FROM MANDALAY,

COMPRISING

MASSIVE GOLD BATHING TUBS, GOLD VASES,
GOLD BASINS, GOLD HOOKAS, &c., &c.,
SOLID SILVER BOWLS, BOXES, COOKING UTENSILS, &c.,
JEWELLED WATCHES, CHAINS, FANS, &c., &c.

AT THE SAME TIME WILL BE SOLD

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS FROM

HER MAJESTY'S CHIEF CONSUL, CONSTANTINOPLE.

A SPLENDID COLLECTION OF JEWELLERY

BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF AN INDIAN NOBLEMAN,

COMPRISING

PEARLS, EMERALDS, DIAMONDS, RUBIES,
NUTHS, NECKLACES, BANGLES, BAJOOS, &c., &c.

Catalogues, for which names should be registered at once will be forwarded post free on application.

ORDERS TO PURCHASE, REGISTERED GRATIS.

HAMILTON & CO.,
GOVERNMENT JEWELLERS,
CALCUTTA.

NOTICES.

NOTICE

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,
LONDON,

EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,

supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full remittance.

PHOSPHORUS THE GREAT REMEDY

FOR DISORDERS OF

THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

IT is agreed by all Medical authorities that PHOSPHORUS plays a very important part in the NUTRITION of THE BRAIN and NERVE TISSUE, and possesses SPECIAL CURATIVE VITALIZING and ENERGIZING PROPERTIES. In OVER BRAIN WORK, MELANCHOLIA, EPILEPSY, HYSTERIA, NEURALGIA, LOSS of NERVE POWER, and other Manifestations of

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION

PHOPHORUS IS INVALUABLE.

DR. WOOD says: "PHOSPHORUS in NERVOUS EXHAUSTION whether involving the cerebral or special centres is of GREAT VALUE. I have seen marked benefit from its use when the symptoms were not severe enough to indicate *organic lesion*, but the most remarkable results have been in cases in which the structure of the centre was apparently deeply indicated. In threatened BRAIN SOFTENING it is the ONLY drug that can ARREST THE DISEASE in NEURALGIA its use is commended by reason as well as by experience and gives SPEEDY RELIEF."

DR. PEREIRA says: "PHOSPHORUS excites the nervous vascular and secretory organs, increases the fullness and frequency of the pulse and heightens mental activity and muscular power.

H. AND T. KIRBY & CO.'S PREPARATIONS OF PHOSPHORUS

are made according to Dr. Kirby's Formulæ, and it is admitted that in NO OTHER FORMS can PHOSPHORUS be administered so *safely or effectually*, Syrups and all liquid Preparations being either INERT or DANGEROUS. The following combinations are largely prescribed —

IN NERVOUS DEBILITY, SCIATICA AND NEURALGIA PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS GIVE SPEEDY RELIEF.

This valuable combination of two powerful tonics is a very useful restorative, and is found most beneficial in the treatment of diseases of a low type in CONVALESCENCE from FEVERS and other acute exhausting diseases. As a tonic and antiperiodic it is largely used in India in some stages of fevers and to counteract the exhausting influence of the excessive heat of the climate.

IN LOSS OF NERVE POWER

PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE & STRYCHNIA PILLS ARE INVALUABLE, as also in all cases of MALNUTRITION, whether the consequence of acute diseases such as FEVERS, BLOOD POISONING or result of OVER WORK, DISSIPATION, Indulgence in ALCOHOLIC STIMULANTS or excess of any kind, and in cases of WAKEFULNESS, FEEBLENESS of MEMORY, GIDDINESS and TREMBLING of the VOLUNTARY MUSCLES on EXERTION and some forms of SKIN DISEASE.

EARLY DECAY OF MENTAL VIGOR

AND PREMATURE OLD AGE.

LOWNESS of SPIRITS and ATONIC DYSPEPSIA arising from OVERWORK and IMPOTENCE IN OLD or DEBILITATED SUBJECTS, are much alleviated by a course of

PHOSPHORUS and NUX VOMICA PILLS.

IN BRIGHT'S DISEASE,

after the acute symptoms have subsided, PHOSPHORUS and CANTHARIDES PILLS act very beneficially, as also in ATONY or PARALYSIS OF THE BLADDER producing INCONTINENCE of URINE.

The above mentioned preparations are largely prescribed, together with other combinations described in Dr. Kirby's Work on the REMEDIAL VALUE of PHOSPHORUS, which may be obtained from any of the Agents mentioned below.

CAUTION—Messrs. H. & T. Kirby & Co. caution the medical profession and public against imitations of their preparations. Some are Exceedingly Dangerous and others Inert. Every Bottle of the Genuine Pills bears their Trade Mark. Sold in Bottles, price Rs. 2, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 6-8 each. The large Bottles contain sufficient for a course of Phosphorus extending over 3 to 6 weeks.

AGENTS IN INDIA.

Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet and Co., Calcutta, Messrs. Treacher and Co., Bombay and Poona, Messrs. Cooper, Madon and Co., Bombay; Messrs. Lyell and Co., Allahabad; Messrs. W. E. Smith and Co. Madras; Messrs. Bull Hobson and Co. Umballa and Kasaulei.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" 31
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 16
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	" 29	Half-yearly	" 35
Quarterly	" 16	Quarterly	" 20
Monthly	" 6	Monthly	" 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY ..... As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion ..... Rs. 5 0
Second do. ..... " 2 8
Third do. ..... " 2 0
Fourth and succeeding insertions ... " 2 As. per line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second do. ..... 4½ " "
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for considerable time special contracts may be made

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted, or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Re. 1
Each succeeding line ..... " 0-8

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged on at our present ordinary rates.
No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

To Subscribers

In Bombay.		Up-country.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	" 6	Half-yearly	" 7 8
Quarterly	" 3	Quarterly	" 3 12

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY

Post Free.

Per Annum ..... Rs 12
Half-yearly ..... " 6
Quarterly ..... " 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE
WEEKLY BUDGET

Post Free.

Per Annum ..... Rs. 12
Half-yearly ..... " 6
Quarterly ..... " 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor's of the *Bombay Gazette*"

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

FINE OLD COGNAC BRANDY.

PER DOZEN, RS. 35 CASH.

The delicate flavour and fine bouquet of this Brandy, combined with its great age and purity, have long caused it to be a favourite with the Public, and the rapidly increasing demand proves the estimation in which it is held.

TRADE MARK
FINE OLD COGNAC BRANDY
TREACHER & COMP.Y
(LIMITED)
BOMBAY AND POONA.

		Rs.	a.
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, matured for medicinal use, 15 years old	per doz.	55	0
000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-Labelled Brandy," as above	"	35	0
00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a choice Matured Spirit	"	31	0
0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy	"	27	0

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

WINE MERCHANTS.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KERR'S PATENT PORTABLE RAILWAY.

Estimates furnished, and Contracts undertaken for laying lines complete,



including the supply of Permanent Way Material and Rolling Stock.

PATENT TRAMWAY PERMANENT WAY MATERIALS AND ROLLING STOCK.

First (and only) award at the late CALCUTTA EXHIBITION for TRAMWAYS and first and highest award for ROLLING STOCK for PORTABLE RAILWAYS and TRAMWAYS.

DICK KERR & Co., Sole Manufacturers and Licensees,

LONDON AND GLASGOW.

WORKS: BRITANNIA ENGINEERING WORKS, KILMARNOCK.

Catalogues, Prices, and full particulars on application to

JOHN FLEMING & CO., Agents.

We have ready, at present, for shipment from England at a few days notice, TWO SIDE TANK LOCOMOTIVES, with 7-inch outside Cylinders, 12-inch Stroke, Wheels 2 feet 3-inches diameter, to travel on 30-inch Gauge Light Lines. These Locomotives are of the very best material and workmanship.

TERMS ON APPLICATION.

MAISON DE MODES.

Trimmed Hats, Trimmed Bonnets, Infant's Hoods, Widow's Caps, Feathers, Flowers.

MRS. LAKE.

VISITING & AFTERNOON DRESSES, DINNER AND EVENING DRESSES, MORNING DRESSES, TEA GOWNS,

IN

RICH SILKS AND SURAHS.
SATIN-MERVEILLEAUX.
ZEPHYRS-SATEENS.
TULLES, LACES, CREPES.
FLANNELS-CASHMERES.

RAMPART ROW.
BOMBAY.

Ribbons, Laces, Embroidered Nets, Handkerchiefs, Collars and Cuffs, Corsets, Hose.

MAISON DE MODES.

VAUGHAN-JONES'

EXTRA "C.I.C." OLD

(Registered Trade Mark)

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY

Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.

* .. ** .. ***

C. DAY & CO., SOLE AGENTS, LONDON;

ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS

"JOHN JAMESON" BOTTLED WHISKEY.

Retail of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE



In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS.

SINGLE HARNESS, Plated, of the best English Leather and Workmanship, from Rs. 110 to Rs. 190.

DOUBLE do., from Rs. 250 to Rs. 450.



SINGLE HARNESS, Brass-mounted, our own make, well known for its durability, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 145.

DOUBLE do. from Rs. 250 to Rs. 290.

Tandem, Brass-mounted, from Rs. 235 to Rs. 290.

N.B.—Our Complete Illustrated Price List is now ready and will be sent free by Post on application.

SADDLERS, HARNESS, BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS:

SUCCESSORS TO { BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ltd., BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD. } { P. GRANT AND SON.

HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES.

"Thilum" Testimonials.

TRADE MARK. THILUM

"HENRY'S THILUM" has been used in my own family, and its use recommended by me to others. As an emollient, anodyne, and detergent application, it is one of surpassing virtue. In Rheumatic affections, its efficacy, when well rubbed in, cannot be questioned. While its fragrance effectually meets one of the greatest objections to unguents in general.

Barmore, Bridge of Allan, 23rd June, 1881.

W. J. VANSOMEREN, M.D., Surgeon-General (Madras Retired).

"THE CYCLIST," OF 5TH AUGUST, 1885, AT PAGE 1043, SAYS: "THILUM,"—when we introduced this preparation to our readers a few weeks since, we did so upon the experience of a proxy. Since then we have had the pleasure of a personal application, for one day last week, when riding from Daventry rather smartly, our right knee gave out, and it was with some difficulty we reached home. The application of "THILUM," however, to the knee joint that night, the next morning, and the following evening, *effectually settled the matter*, and we have felt nothing of the weak knee since. On a subsequent occasion, too, we mounted a tandem on which the handles were too low, and struck our thighs each time the pedals went round. A smart ride of ten miles upon this machine induced a painful bruise, and we fully expected being stiff and lame the next day. A good application of "THILUM," however, after a bath in the evening, *likewise settled this matter, and we felt no more of the inconvenience.*

A member of our staff speaks highly of it as a cure for *toothache*, and altogether it has, in our hands, proved itself to be all that its introducers claim for it, *and we can, thoroughly and strongly, recommend it.*

S. GOLDER, 65, Buts, Coventry, writes on August 4th, 1885:

"Please send me a large tin per return, as I am off for a tour. Find it better than Elliman's Embrocation.

Price 6 as., 12 as., and Re. 1 per pot. Family pots Rs. 3 each contains as much as 4 one Re. pots.



I have suffered for eight long months with Assam (bad Malarious) fever, and took 2½ ounces of Quinine and 105 grains (min. ?) of Tincture of Arsenicum, but nothing had the desired effect, but Henry's "JVARA-HARI," which I consider *worth its weight in gold.* It was recommended to me by a friend, after I was thoroughly disgusted with all medicines, and no hope of ever getting rid of the nasty fever; and on his recommendation ordered ½ dozen Bottles; so from personal experience I can state that it only wants to be tried to be always used.—E. GASPER. Calcutta, *29th Feb.* 1884.

Allow me to testify in conclusion to the efficacy of both your "THILUM" & "JVARA-HARI," samples of which you were good enough to give me when in Madras. The "THILUM" had a wonderfully curative effect on a very severe Sore Throat that I suffered from which it relieved instantly while the "JVARA-HARI," I used with great effect on a Lady who was suffering from a bad attack of MALARIOUS FEVER in the Central Provinces.

R. KNIGHT, Calcutta.

THE HONORABLE G. O'CALLAGHAN, UMBALLA, writes: "JVARA-HARI." It is a dead cure for fever amongst natives; they all swear by it and say that it is worth Quinine a hundred times over, so please send six bottles.

Price 8 as., one Re., and Rs. 1-8 per Bottle, packing free if 6 bottles are taken in parcel.

TRADE MARK. HIPPACEA

The Stable requisite for *Broken knees, Bruises, Stiffness, Cuts, Cracked Heels, Swellings, Sore shoulders and backs, Bites, and Stings of Insects, &c., &c., Mange* and other skin diseases of Horses, Dogs, Cows, &c.

Price ¼ lb. tin, Rs. 3; ½ lb., Rs. 6; 1 lb., Rs. 11; 2 lb., Rs. 20.

TESTIMONIALS.

I have tried your sample of the "HIPPACEA" on one of my horses with a sore back. It was a very severe case caused by a side saddle when hunting in a hilly country; I found it heal the wound, and also encourage the growth of hair more quickly and better than any remedy I have ever yet tried, and in a light case it was really wonderful. Being the hunting season and my horses so liable to hurt, I sent at once for more not caring to be without it in my stables, having proved its really excellent virtue.

JAMES ROBERTS, Riding Master.

Montpelier Riding School, Bath, November 25th, 1884.

Omum-Camphor TRADE MARK

This remedy has long been before the public under the name of Compound Essence of Omum and Camphor. In an effectual remedy for CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, FLATULENCE, COLIC, SPASMS in STOMACH and BOWELS, &c.

N.B.—For women who suffer from Dysmenhorrhœa this preparation is invaluable. Price 8 Ans., 1 R. and 1½. Packing 4 Ans. either size.

TESTIMONIAL.

Diarrhœa, Colic.—I have much pleasure in testifying to the wonderful efficacy of the "Compound Essence of Omum and Camphor," manufactured by F. H. BOWDEN of Madras. It has been tried by me repeatedly in cases of Diarrhœa, Colic accompanied by flatulence, and other spasmodic affections, and I have always found it infallible. No family should be without a bottle or two of this specific.

E. TRUTWEIN, Apothecary.

Trichinopoly, 1st May, 1884.

To be had of the Manufacturer and Propritor,

F. H. BOWDEN, Armenian Street, Madras.

AND OF RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS, EVERYWHERE.

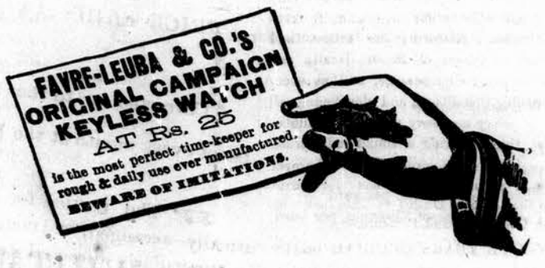
*** Beware of Counterfeits. None genuine that does not bear *fac simile* signature. *F. Henry*

N.B.—Send for Henry's pamphlet, forwarded post free on application.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY:

LEATHES AND CO.,

COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

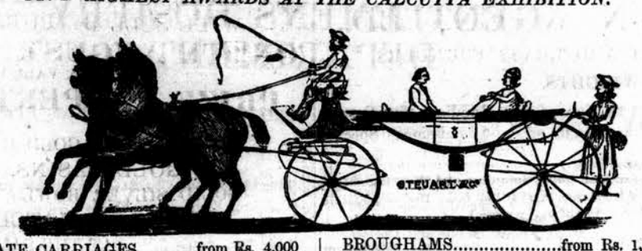


STEUART & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

COACH BUILDERS BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY, THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE PUNJAB AND BENGAL, THE KING OF SIAM, THE NEPAL GOVERNMENT, AND MOST OF THE PRINCES AND CHIEFS OF INDIA.

FIVE HIGHEST AWARDS AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.



STATE CARRIAGES	from Rs. 4,000	BROUGHAMS	from Rs. 1,100
LANDAUS	" 2,000	PHAETONS	" 700
BAROUCHES	" 1,500	CARTS	" 350

PATENT NEW BUGGIES ..... from Rs. 800.

All work guaranteed, and none but best English material used.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

CARLTON RICHES MATHEWS & Co. TRADE MARK WHISKEY

GOLD MEDAL,

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

For Prices apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., London.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

Dr. PROSSER JAMES,

Lecturer on Materiæ Medica, London Hospital.

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

Dr. HUNTER SEMPLE,

Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by DR. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found DR. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

Dr. SAUNDERS, C.B.,

Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

Dr. WHITMORE,

Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 210, HighHolborn, London

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

Justus Liebig TRADE MARK

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Annual Sale, 8,000,000 Jars.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, Brit. Med. Jour.*, &c.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.

CAUTION.—Genuine ONLY with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. The title "Baron Liebig" and his photograph having been lately largely used by dealers having no connection with Baron Liebig, the public are hereby informed that the Liebig Company are the only manufacturers who are able to offer the article with Baron Liebig's guarantee of genuineness.

Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

THE HÔTEL MÉTROPOLE,

LONDON, S.W.

This magnificent Hotel situated in Northumberland-Avenue and Whitehall-Place, Trafalgar-Square, is arranged and furnished to afford residents every possible convenience and comfort. In addition to a large number of Single and Double Bedrooms there are elegant suites of Private Apartments. The position is central, the arrangements are complete, the Public-rooms magnificent, and the charges moderate. The general organisation enables the Proprietors to provide the highest class banquets, dinners, and wedding breakfasts, for which some of the most luxurious suites of rooms in Europe are available.

Table D'Hote Breakfast, Luncheon, and Dinner at SEPARATE TABLES.

NOTICES.

A REQUISITE FOR EVERY GENTLEMAN'S WARDROBE.

JOHN HAMILTON & CO.'S PATENT PORTABLE

TROUSERS STRETCHER

Awarded SILVER MEDAL, London International Exhibition, 1884.

MORE ESSENTIAL FOR TROUSERS THAN TREES FOR BOOTS.



The enormous demand for this article, together with the thousands already in use, sufficiently attest its merits. The tension is obtained by turning the rod (which is screwed), and same can be regulated to the 16th of an inch. Packs in a case 17 in. by 9 in. the rod being jointed.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA:

WHITEWAY, LAIDLAW & Co., CALCUTTA.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

IS A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL Use.

PAIN KILLER has *never failed* when used according to *printed directions* including each bottle, and is *perfectly safe even in the most inexperienced hands.*

PAIN KILLER is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Chills, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, and all *Bowel Complaints.*

PAIN KILLER IS THE BEST remedy known for Sea Sickness, Sick Headache, Pain in the Back or Side, Rheumatism, and Neuralgia.

PAIN KILLER is unquestionably the BEST LINIMENT MADE. It brings *speedy and permanent relief* in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, etc.

PAIN KILLER is the well-tried and trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all classes wanting a medicine always at hand, and *safe to use internally or externally with certainty of relief.*

No family can afford to be without this invaluable remedy in the house. Its price brings it within the reach of all, and it will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills.

Sold by all druggists

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Providence, R. I. Proprietors.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY:

ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA, No. 9, Peer Market near Jumma Musjid.

NOTICES.

READ BROTHERS, LONDON. THE DOG'S-HEAD BOTTLING.

In The English High Court of Judicature.

THE "BULL DOG'S HEAD" BRAND.

(Bass's Ale & Guinness's Stout.)

READ BROTHERS, of London, request purchasers of their Bottled Ale and Stout to ask for "THE DOG'S HEAD BRAND" because another and totally distinct Bottler uses the figure of a Bull Dog, and thus two bottlings of entirely different character may both be called "BULL DOG."

The original "Bull Dog" mark is the registered property of READ BROTHERS, and their bottling still often goes by that name, but the title of "DOG'S HEAD BRAND" is theirs exclusively and is the only one that is protected by the Injunction of the Lords Justices of England.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

NATURE'S RESTORATIVE.

ENTERICON

CERTAIN, SAFE, AND PERMANENT.

RAYNHAM'S ENTERICON is an Absolute Remedy for the Cure of Nervous Prostration, Brain and Nerve Disease, Debility, Flatulence, Lassitude, Loss of Vital Power, Bilious, Liver, Stomach and Kidney Complaints, Indigestion, and Female Complaints. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, thus for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. It never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, recommended by eminent physicians and chemists. A short trial will satisfactorily prove its efficacy. Sold by all Chemists, Price, 6s., 11s., and 32s.

AGENTS.—BOMBAY, KEMP & Co., LD.; CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet and Co.; Bathgate and Co.; Scott, Thompson and Co.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill E. C.—PARIS: [illegible]—SALISBURY: [illegible]—[illegible]